

AMERICAN TRADE
POLICY UPHOLD
BY MR. COOLIDGEPresident Addresses Cotton
Group During Conven-
tion at WashingtonEMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE
ACCORD IS PLEADEDGeneral Lord Outlines Plans
for Further Reduction in
Government Costs

WASHINGTON, April 7.—With President Coolidge and Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget, as the principal speakers, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers concluded the first day of its semiannual convention with a banquet.

Pointing out that hundreds of organizations exist to get money out of the Treasury, and only one, the Bureau of the Budget, operated to protect it, General Lord in his prepared address, predicted that "with no change in the program as carried in the 1925 budget, we will end the year with a balanced budget and a surplus of \$67,854,489."

Elimination of \$62,000,000

The Federal Government, through efficiency and economy, he declared, "makes an assessment of only 23.1 per cent on the public purse, while the other governing agencies—states and cities—take the remaining 66.2 per cent." As to further economies, he said, "we have \$62,000,000 available to carry out the President's wishes."

Boston was chosen during the day as the meeting place for the regular annual convention, Oct. 15-16, and the delegates also heard addresses on cotton growing, marketing and research by a number of Government bureau chiefs. In addition, it received the reports of officers, and accepted an oak gavel made from timber used in America's first cotton mill, the Slater property at Pawtucket, R. I. Afterward, the delegates were guests at the White House of the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

New Markets Opening

Morgan Butler, son of William M. Butler, (R) Senator from Massachusetts, and president of the association, told the convention that investigation had developed that "fine goods manufacturers have a just complaint as to the present tariff." Members informally explained this as referring to English competition, particularly in broadcloth, which affected southern Massachusetts mills.

South America, particularly Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Venezuela, and various new markets in the American colonies, as well as Australia and the Malay peninsula, were described by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department as offering an encouraging field for export development.

Mr. Coolidge's Address

The text of the President's speech was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

If one were casting about for an industry whose story would most nearly summarize human progress in the art, industry, science, and commerce that has gone to make up civilization, I am not sure that he could do better than to turn to the story of the cotton industry, which has been the most significant of all.

It would begin with our first forefathers, who brought with them the seed of the cotton plant from the West Indies to the New World. It would follow the steps of our fathers, who brought the cotton plant from the West Indies to the New World. It would follow the steps of our fathers, who brought the cotton plant from the West Indies to the New World.

A new Carlyle who should be seeking facts concerning the history of clothes would learn that among the treasures of the ancient and medieval Indies were the beautiful and delicate fibers hand-wrought from the flanks of cotton.

Building Textile Industry

For many generations these were the most prized products of the weaver's craft. The desire for them, more as articles of luxury and adornment than for everyday use, was one of the incentives which led, bold navigators into those high adventures that added new continents to the world.

Today, thanks to that instinct for industrial short cuts which has made part of the western world a wilderness of machinery, most of the finer textiles are produced in the western countries, while India produces most of its enormous requirements of cotton fabrics. That one detail may be taken as epitomizing the story of several generations of economic revolution on a world scale. The path of progress has followed the development of the cotton industry.

Within the cycle of this world-wide revolution smaller and more intense revolutions have been constantly in progress. There are sound and accepted historians who date the beginning of the modern phase of the industrial epoch from the invention of power-driven machinery for textile making.

Rapidly of Change

How rapidly have been some of these changes within a few years is suggested by an experience of my own a few evenings ago. In the course of some researches preliminary to these remarks I found myself using a somewhat more accurate definition of a certain trade term, no doubt thoroughly familiar to all of you, than I was able to command.

The word was "rayon." But when

French Premier Determined
To Work Amicably With BritishFranklin-Bouillon's Activi-
ties in Turkey Not to In-
terfere With Relations

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7.—Henry Franklin-Bouillon, president of the French parliamentary commission of foreign affairs, who has been paying a visit to Ankara, left Constantinople on Friday for Paris. The inner history of this well-known politician's latest expedition perhaps remains to be written, for his interests are by no means confined to politics. Diplomatically speaking, however, his mission supplies additional evidence of the French Premier's determination to work amicably with Great Britain. In point of fact, M. Franklin-Bouillon has been at the bottom of most of those French activities in regard to Turkey, which hitherto so gravely jeopardized Anglo-French relations.

Apart from his official action during the Mudania armistice pourparlers, his previous unofficial visits provoked formal inquiries on the part of the British Government, and despite Raymond Poincaré's denials, they were followed by definite political results. The famous Ankara accord of 1921 is not forgotten in London, and there exists a considerable suspicion that his French activities might not negotiate other deals, including the cession of the balance of the Baghdad Railway, at a time when such action would gravely complicate the Mosul problem.

Quite obviously he had certain

ULSTER RETURNS
UNIONISTS AGAINParty Has Majority Over All
—Nationalists Win Seats
From Republicans

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, April 7.—The border elections have gone the way which has from time to time been indicated in these columns. That is to say the 1921 position is repeated. In Derry city and county, three Unionists and two Nationalists are returned and in Tyrone and Fermanagh, four Unionists and four Nationalists. In the latter instance, the Nationalists received the majority of votes but not the majority of the respective showing of populations would indicate. In Tyrone and Fermanagh, though the representation is evenly divided, the Nationalists hold the majority of votes.

Contrariwise, in Armagh, though the representation is evenly divided, the Unionists hold the majority of votes. In Armagh, of the two Nationalist candidates, one was the Republican candidate, Mr. Donnelly. This is attributed to the fact that the Nationalists in the north of the county, knowing that they stood no chance of being affected by the border issue plumped for the extreme left of the Nationalist position, as a protest against the parties and policies that have led to their exclusion.

In County Down there was no election and the representation there is six Unionists and two Nationalists. Thus, in a vote which the border situation is now exactly as it was a year ago, although an election professedly has been fought to clarify it. The truth is that it was not likely to be changed, inasmuch as it subsisted on a vote which has not changed its complexion.

In Belfast City, the election was even more remarkable than the actual results, as an analysis of the voting shows that, in every case, the candidates were only managed to scramble home at the tail of the list, where they once held their positions at the head without fear of dispute by rivals. In no case did the official candidate head the poll, this being a complete endorsement of the independent candidates. The Independents will in all matters of imperial policy and on the border question support the Craig government.

On the other hand, though co-operation will exist it will not be cordial.

All Sir James Craig's
Ministers Are Returned

By Special Cable

BELFAST, April 7.—The result of the Ulster elections, which were not all disclosed until late last night, is summarized in Government circles here as a complete endorsement of the late Government's policy on the main issue of the boundary. It was on this issue alone that the election was fought, and the official Unionist Party, with the Prime Minister, have been returned to power with a large majority over all other parties.

In some Belfast constituencies the official Unionist candidates suffered defeat on questions of internal policy, such as temperance reform and housing, but on the main issue of the external policy, the Government position remains unaffected. In Belfast City six seats were lost by the official party, three having been captured by Unionists with an independent label and three by Labor.

It is significant that all the Cabinet ministers have been returned, while all but one official Unionist candidates in the counties have been elected by very substantial majorities. The single defeat occurred in County Antrim where a former member of the Government was replaced by a farmers' representative. Although the poll was not so heavy in Belfast as in 1921, in the border counties the appeal on the boundary question found the strongest support.

HENRY FRANKLIN-BOUILLON
Well-Known Frenchman, After Secret
Mission to Ankara, Is Returning to
France.

diplomatic objects in view when he left France. But unlike M. Poincaré, who endeavored to force Great Britain's hand in western Europe by spiking her guns in the Near East, M. Franklin-Bouillon apparently recognizes the undesirability of precipitating any Anglo-French discord over Turkey.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Berlin Newspaper
Lauds Dry MovementPastor Wielandt Speaks of It
as a Great Moral Decision
of the United States

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 23 (Special Correspondence).—Hitherto the German press has, with little exception, been very adverse to publishing accurate details concerning the progress of prohibition in the United States. Some Berlin papers, indeed, have delighted in ridiculing the movement and have frequently discussed facts. The Tagliche Rundschau, a Conservative paper which was some years ago taken over by the Stinnes newspaper, Allgemeine Zeitung, but which has now reappeared independently and apparently on broader lines—has recently published an article by the U. S. A. and its consequences.

The article, "American Prohibition," is based upon a pamphlet by Dr. Hans Högquist, one of the officials in the Reich's Office of Health. The pamphlet is written in order to stand in the way of executive supervision of arms production in the United States, which made it inexpedient to enter any conference that would protect the prohibitionist movement.

The draft convention provides for a licensing system for international arms shipments, defines categories of military and non-military arms, establishes machinery for complete publicity of all such transactions, and proposes definition of geographical "prohibited zones" to keep fighting equipment out of the hands of groups in backward nations. Africa is the only such probable zone mentioned in the draft convention, the whole matter being left to the conference itself.

A phase of the discussion certain to take on importance at Geneva arises from the feeling of many students of arms control problems that reasonable provision must be made to permit those nations which do not produce military equipment for themselves to obtain what they need for their own defense.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS GAIN

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, April 7.—The results known so far gives the new Belgian Chamber of Deputies 82 Roman Catholics, 76 Socialists, 24 Liberals, four Flemish Party and one Communist. The Roman Catholics gain two, the Socialists 10, Communists one. The Liberal Party loses nine and the Flemish Party is unchanged.

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French Approve Bill
to Give Women Vote

By The Associated Press

Paris, April 7.—The Chamber of Deputies this evening passed the bill giving women the right to vote in municipal elections and also making them eligible for municipal office if elected. The vote was carried by a show of hands.

A similar bill was passed by the Chamber in 1919, but was defeated in the Senate.

NATIONS MAKING
NO ARMS SHY OF
GENEVA PARLEYAmerica to Consider Their
Needs to Avoid Their
Building Arsenals

WASHINGTON, April 7.—American policies regarding arms traffic control are being worked out in detail through interdepartmental discussions at the State Department, which will continue until the delegation sails for Geneva to attend the international conference May 4, under auspices of the League of Nations.

Broad aspects of instructions to be given the American delegates already have been considered by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in conference with John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of Navy, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and the continued study is expected to produce detailed proposals for such modifications in the tentative convention to be considered at Geneva as are deemed necessary to bring it into closer harmony with American policy.

The delegates, who are yet to be named by President Coolidge, will be assisted in Geneva by expert advisers, including army and navy officers of rank, representatives of the Commerce Department, and authorities on international law. They are expected to sail for Geneva about the middle of this month.

Controlling Arms Traffic

The tentative convention was drafted to make effective projects of arms traffic control originally proposed in the St. German agreement which proved unacceptable to several powers, including the United States. The new proposal is confined strictly to control of the arms traffic, and the invitation to the Geneva meeting was accepted by the Washington Government on that basis.

Many practical difficulties are held to stand in the way of executive supervision of arms production in the United States, which made it inexpedient to enter any conference that would protect the prohibitionist movement. The draft convention provides for a licensing system for international arms shipments, defines categories of military and non-military arms, establishes machinery for complete publicity of all such transactions, and proposes definition of geographical "prohibited zones" to keep fighting equipment out of the hands of groups in backward nations.

Africa is the only such probable zone mentioned in the draft convention, the whole matter being left to the conference itself. A phase of the discussion certain to take on importance at Geneva arises from the feeling of many students of arms control problems that reasonable provision must be made to permit those nations which do not produce military equipment for themselves to obtain what they need for their own defense.

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Arms Exports Low

Under the rigid policy laid down by President Harding to prevent sale of American surplus war stock except in grave emergencies to constitutional governments, the foreign arms traffic of the United States has shrunk even below the low limit it had reached in 1914. The situation is already causing army and navy experts concern, owing to the possibility that American private arms manufacturing facilities, lacking markets, will almost disappear.

Stocks left over from the war are deteriorating rapidly in every country, and availability of an industry sufficient to meet an emergency call is regarded by the experts as a necessity of national defense.

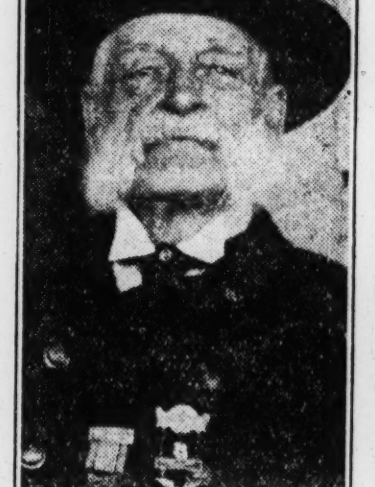
Recent disclosure of President Coolidge's policy of opposing any loans by American citizens to foreigners which might be used to supplement military equipment brings up another possible angle to the Geneva conference. In line with that policy, it appears reasonable to expect that some project for curbing international loans intended for arms purchases might be advanced, although no definite move in that direction has been started, so far as known.

GRAND ARMY
OPENS STATE
ENCAMPMENTAffiliated Organizations of
Massachusetts Depart-
ment Also in Session

Approximately 300 of the 3000 veterans of the Civil War in Massachusetts were gathered in Faneuil Hall today, when the 59th Annual Encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., got under way for two days of sessions.

While the Grand Army men are holding their sessions, the affiliated

Leading Figures at State Encampment

HENRY A. MONK
Chief of Staff, Massachusetts G. A. R.

bodies—Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans and the Army Nurses Association will also come together for the annual transaction of business. The Ladies of the G. A. R. opened their sessions at the American House this morning.

The Sons of Veterans met this afternoon in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple. Other bodies will meet tonight for receptions and dinners.

Little business was transacted at the encampment in Faneuil Hall, it being largely the reading of reports. The feature was the annual address of Benjamin A. Ham, Department commander, who passes the mantle of authority to William L. Gage, senior vice-commander.

Cox and Curley Thanked.

In his address, the commander expressed the gratitude of the department to all those who had been of service to the veterans during the past year, especially commending Channing H. Cox, ex-Governor, and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, for their good offices during the recent National Encampment.

Among the commander's recommendations were that the sum of \$1200 be appropriated for the salary of the assistant adjutant general and \$500 for the salary of the headquarters clerk; also that \$500 be appropriated to defray the expenses of the department commander and such other comrades as he may detail to attend camp fires, county associations and other functions where the department should be officially represented.

It was further recommended that a sufficient sum be appropriated to maintain department headquarters at the national encampment to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., during the week beginning Aug. 30, 1925, and a sufficient sum to pay for all the delegates to and from this encampment.

Reports Accepted

Reports of Mr. Gage, senior vice-commander; H. N. Comey, junior vice-commander; the Rev. George W. Nead, chaplain, and Dr. Walter B. Whiting, medical director; Wilfred A. Weatherbee, assistant adjutant general; Eugene D. Sanborn, assistant quartermaster-general; Edwin J. Foster, judge advocate; L. K. Marston, department inspector; William H. Morgan, chief mustering officer; Horace Goodwin, department public relations instructor; and the auditing committee, James H. Webb and Daniel W. Hammond, were read and accepted. The new officers are to be elected late today and installed tomorrow morning.

One of the features of the session was the presentation of a purse of \$50 in gold to the retiring commander on the occasion of his fiftieth wedding anniversary. A large bouquet of jonquils was sent to Mrs. Ham. The presentation was made by a delegation from Dahlgren Post No. 2.

RHODE ISLAND G. A. R.
ENCAMPMENT HELD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—William F. Conrle of East Providence was elected department commander at the fifty-eighth annual encampment yesterday of the Rhode Island Department, Grand Army of the Republic. Nearly 100 members were present and at the annual dinner last night to the retiring department commander, George R. Saunders, addresses were made by Louis F. Arensburg, national commander, and Walter E. Kanger, state commissioner of education.

At the meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps Mrs. Mary E. Nichols of Pawtucket was elected president. Mrs. Lillian Rounds was elected president of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

New York State's
Expenses Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y., April 7.—ALTHOUGH a 25 per cent increase in New York State's expenses for state expenditures has been passed for the fiscal year of 1925-1926.

Alfred E. Smith, Governor, has signed appropriation bills totaling \$173,000,000, and has indicated he will sign others which will bring the figure to \$175,000,000.

The total cost of Government last year was \$154,000,000. One of the bills remaining to be signed is a supplementary measure appropriating \$1,778,761.

FRENCH CAPITAL LEVY BILL
INTRODUCED IN THE CHAMBER;
BANKNOTE INCREASE IS URGEDAnatole de Monzie Asks Immediate Reference to Finance
Committee of the Government's New Measure
Embodying Provisions for Forced LoanDECLARATIONS FOR INCOME TAX TO BE
TAKEN AS A BASIS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONSDeputies Divided on Question of Raising Limit of Bank-
Bill Issue of Bank of France to 45,000,000,000
Francs and Increasing Advances to State

PARIS, April 7 (By The Associated Press).—The Government's new financial bill, embodying the provisions for the proposed capital levy, or forced loan, was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon by the Finance Minister, Anatole de Monzie. The measure was agreed to by the Cabinet this morning. He asked its immediate reference to the Finance Committee and a report on it before the end of the day.

The mechanism of the system, as explained by the Finance Minister after adjournment of the Cabinet meeting, is intended to afford property owners and capitalists of France a chance to come forward and contribute, proportionately to their wealth, to the restoration of French finances.

It contains provisions obliging them to do so if they refrain from voluntary subscription.

Income Tax Declarations.

"It is a plebiscite on the question of free, voluntary contribution, each according to his means or constraint," was the way M. de Monzie put it. "If the French capitalists understand the system and patriotically respond to the call of the Government, it will work without the slightest annoyance or interference in private affairs. On the contrary, if they make constraint necessary, it will be resorted to."

Declarations for the income tax will be taken as a basis for compulsory subscriptions to the forced loan in cases where the capitalists fail to come forward voluntarily. Subsequently these declarations will be verified if there are reasons to suspect their exactitude.

Contributions to the forced loan may be spread over a period of five years, and the contributors will receive three per cent perpetual rentes.

Socialists for Straight Levy

"The principles at the bottom of the whole scheme," said M. de Monzie, "are the maximum of option on the part of the capitalists and a minimum of constraint. If a capitalist so desires he can, previous to his subscription, make a declaration of his fortune, which will make any intervention on the part of the Government to ascertain his wealth unnecessary."

The minister gave it to be understood that pressure would be resorted to only in flagrant cases of dodging by a capitalist of his obligations under the new law.

Although the Government has announced that it will not plan to raise the limit of the bank bill issue by the Bank of France to 45,000,000,000 francs and increasing the limit of the advances by the bank to the state, its majority in the Chamber is divided. Most of the Radical Left group, presided over by M. Loucheur, will fight both measures. The Socialists will ask for consideration of a counter-proposition, providing for a straight capital levy of 10 per cent.

LONDON TALKS TO
CONTINENT BY 'PHONE

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—Early this morning London was in telephonic communication with Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, Malmö and Stockholm, in the carrying out of experiments by the British General Post Office to establish a European service which it is hoped soon may be used commercially.

Recently London had Rome on the wire, for the first time, the connection having been made through Paris and Turin. The French and German capitals are competing to become the center of European telephonic communication when the system has been perfected. The present experiments are carried out each night, the English language being used principally.

Public's Taste for Art
and Letters EstablishedFigures Show That 170,000 Persons Viewed the Mor-
gan Collection in Four Weeks—Rare Manu-
scripts Attract Connoisseur

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP).—Criticism of metropolitan public taste in arts and letters was indirectly answered today when E. H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, announced that 170,000 persons had attended the four months' exhibition there of the Pierpont Morgan library collection of rare original manuscripts and drawings.

The exhibition closes tomorrow, having been extended an extra week. It has brought the greatest public response of any exhibition ever held at the library, according to Mr. Anderson. Scores of priceless originals, from Milton's "Paradise Lost, Book I," down through Dickens' "Christmas Carol" to Kipling's "Brushwood Boy," filling 50 cases have been on exhibition.

The daily stream of visitors was led, numerically at least, by Thackeray, Dickens, Keats and Shelley "fans." The Robert Burns delegation furnished a devoted member in a little gray-haired Scotchwoman. She came all the way from West Virginia to pore for two days over the clear, boyishly legible scripts of "Auld Lang Syne," "Highland Mary" and "Scots Wha Hae Wi' Wallace Bled."

J. P. Morgan, owner of the collection, joined the patrons to get his first glimpse of his collection displayed entire. The various works had previously been accessible only singly in the vaults of his private library. Library observers themselves found budding writers hovering studiously over cases containing works of the better known masters. Thoughts, and particularly afterthoughts, of the literary giants, as revealed by interlinear corrections and changes in their original copy were seen to receive detailed attention.

Some sightseers dwelt upon the penmanship. A Bryn Mawr, Pa., schoolgirl was heard to describe the disfigured pages of Lord Byron's first draft of "Don Juan, Canto I and II," as being "pretty much a mess."

Charlotte Brontë's microscopic hand brought noses down close to the glass. More than 6000 school students visited the exhibition, more than 50 schools and colleges being identified among the groups that come from outside the city.

ACTION LOOMING
ON FRENCH DEBTIndications Are That Nego-
tiations Will Begin Be-
fore Congress Meets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The statement made a few days ago by the member of the Foreign Debt Commission to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, to the effect that the matter of the French war debt to the United States would be taken up before the reconvening of Congress and probably within a short time, is receiving circumstantial support.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Emile Daelechner, the French Ambassador, held a long conference yesterday. Mr. Kellogg had said previously to the meeting that there were no recent developments with regard to the proposed conference for the limitation of naval armament. With this subject settled, the other important matter of the greater interest to the two governments is the debt question.

Garrard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who has just been made secretary of the Debt Funding Commission, has gone to New York to meet Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on his return from Bermuda, and on Wednesday will sail from New York for Europe. He said before leaving that he expected to visit both London and Paris, but would not discuss the purpose of his visit, other than to say that he expected to see some officials unofficially.

A member of the commission today added his assurance that Mr. Winston was not going to Europe on official business. It is inferred, however, that he will definitely obtain information and give it, which will tend to bring about an understanding regarding the importance of seeking at an early date an agreement regarding the funding of debt.

The minister gave it to be understood that pressure would be resorted to only in flagrant cases of dodging by a capitalist of his obligations under the new law.

Although the Government has announced that it will not plan to raise the limit of the bank bill issue by the Bank of France to 45,000,000,000 francs and increasing the limit of the advances by the bank to the state, its majority in the Chamber is divided. Most of the Radical Left group, presided over by M. Loucheur, will fight both measures. The Socialists will ask for consideration of a counter-proposition, providing for a straight capital levy of 10 per cent.

Classes of Wealth Defined

The text of the Government's financial bill in part reads:

SECTION I.

Adaptation of the monetary circulation to the needs of commerce and

circulation of 96,000,000 francs under a limit of 41,000,000 francs, but the portfolio (bills and acceptances) showed a sudden increase of over 1,000,000,000 francs, and it is declared, this, with other accounts were used to mask the situation.

Cabinet Passes on Draft of New Financial Projects

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 7.—A cabinet meeting under Gaston Doumergue this morning passed on the new draft of the De Monzie financial projects, which afterwards were submitted to Parliament. In the course of hasty councils this week-end the scheme has undergone many revisions, and it is a strange compound, containing a multitude of proposals. It is difficult to find a good word for it on either side. The prospect of its passing through the Chamber and Senate is extremely doubtful. The lack of enthusiasm is comprehensible, but even though the Herriot Government is overthrown, it now appears certain that measures equally unpopular, though perhaps fashioned in greater leisure and with more consistency, will be an imperative necessity.

The trouble for the radicals is that there is no country in Europe in which, from the electoral viewpoint, any kind of tax on capital could be more unpopular. The peasant and bourgeois workman, constituting the bulk of the nation, are all practiced in thrift and are to some extent capitalists. The Government has given anxiety to these people and if the radicals could afford to fight, the big capitalists cannot afford to dispose of the huge classes from which they draw support.

Confiscation Threatened
It is impossible, therefore, to look hopefully on the present plans which consist of an increase in paper currency of 41,000,000,000 to 45,000,000,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ladies of the G. A. R.: Reception to national and department officers of allied organizations, American House, 7:30.
Grand Army of the Republic: Reception to national and department officers of allied organizations, American House, 7:30.
Daughters of Veterans: Banquet, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple.
Sons of Veterans: Auxiliary, entertainment, Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building.
Women's Club: Mrs. Jackson Fleming speaks on "History in the Making," Pilgrim Hall, 7:45.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Opening of course on automobile repairing, 7:30.
Boston Y. W. C. A.: Entertainment, 8:15.
Melrose Club: Dinner in honor of Melrose Hockey team, champions of the Greater Boston Hockey League.
Home Club of East Boston: Miss Alice A. Kretschmar will speak on "The Potter's Art."
Homestead Association of Yankee Division Veterans: Meeting, Y. D. Club, 8:30.
Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers: Convention, Hotel Brunswick.
Theaters:
Copley: "Happy-go-Lucky," 8:15.
R. F. Keith's: "Vaudeville," 8:15.
Plymouth: "The Goose Hanks High," 8:20.
St. James: "The First Year," 8:15.
Fenway: "The Rehearsal of Brian Kent."

Radio
WNAE, Boston, Mass. (29.3 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Camp Fire Girls' half-hour play, "The Camp Fire Girls' Story."
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TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Massachusetts Historical Society: Public exhibition of manuscripts, original portraits, maps and engravings relating to the Winthrop family and the battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. (to continue on Tuesday).
Public Monday service, address by the Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt of Brookline, Keith's Theater, 12:15.
Harvard University: Freshman class convocation with address by President Lowell, New Lecture Hall, 6.
Harvard Philosophical Club: Address by Dr. William J. Heyting of Australia, "The Culture of the East," Emerson Hall, 4.
Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: "Federation Day," Boston Art Club.
Family Welfare Society: Lecture by Miss Marjorie C. Warren in series on "Social Work Among Families," School for Social Workers, 18 Somerset Street, 10:30.
Girl Scout examination for scribe merit badge, 35 Newbury Street, 3:30.
American Management Association: Sales Executives' Division: Annual conference, Boston Chamber of Commerce, morning and afternoon.
WNAE, Boston, Mass. (29.3 Meters) 10:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. Samuel G. Babcock, D. D., Suffragan Bishop, 10:40—WNAE Women's Club talks, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee, 11:15 p. m.—Non service from King's Chapel, 1—Shepherd Colonial concert orchestra, 4—Shepherd Colonial dance orchestra.
WEEL, Boston, Mass. (47.9 Meters) 2:15 p. m.—Lenten service direct from R. F. Keith's Theater, 2 p. m. Frankie Ward and his Avaton orchestra.

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1000 francs, a temporary special emission described as not constituting inflation, together with a voluntary contribution of 10 per cent of the wealth of the country in the form of a loan at a low rate of interest. This voluntary contribution is a capital levy in disguise. Indeed, the trouble has hardly been taken to camouflage the real character of the alleged loan with a purely nominal interest in perpetuity.

The whole nation is asked to sacrifice a portion of its wealth to the state. The voluntary nature of what is tantamount to a gift is more apparent than real, for behind the Government request is the menace that if the response is not adequate, measures making the surrender obligatory in even worse conditions will be adopted. The people are told that they must offer their money freely, or it will be confiscated. The point is made that compulsion may be introduced immediately, for the possibility of the public rushing forward seems somewhat remote.

Allies to Contribute
There is a further idea that participation in the loan will entitle the contributors to chances in a lottery. The lottery, it is believed, will be attractive to French people who will be content, according to this theory, to surrender their money at 2 per cent interest on condition that they might win large prizes. Doubtless the rebels are already split up in guerrilla bands, the suppression of which may take a considerable time. The country is exceedingly difficult, it is still snowbound and Angora's ruthless methods will encourage extreme resistance.

Kurdish Insurgents Are Gradually Being Forced Back by Turkish Troops
By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—The situation in Kurdistan appears to have reached a decisive stage, and according to official reports repressive operations will be terminated within 15 days. The insurgents are making a desperate stand in the Ghendi and Chabakcha districts, but the superior Turkish forces are undoubtedly slowly but surely gaining their objectives. After fierce fighting, a small number of rebels were captured by the Turks in the neighborhoods of Chabakcha, Lijle and Hahli, but the number of prisoners reported to have been taken all over the operations is exceedingly small when compared with the seriousness of the movements.

TRINITY MISSION PETITION GRANTED
Fund Was Established in Time of Phillips Brooks
Judge William Cushing Wait of the Supreme Court today allowed the petition of Trinity Church to develop the St. Andrew's Mission fund, originally subscribed to in 1887 at the instance of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, to general church uses. The fund now amounts to \$33,000 and is a vestry of the church asked the Supreme Court to determine whether the trust as originally conceived by the clergyman and 300 subscribers constituted a bar to the use of the remainder of the fund for anything but mission purposes.

Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor of Boston, and Josephine Elliot were named as respondents in the bill because they were original subscribers, and J. R. Bennett, Jr., secretary of the church, was also named a respondent. All three of these filed answers to the effect that they were in accord with the petition and there was no opposition in court today.

The 1887 parish of Trinity Church subscribed \$55,000 for the establishment of a mission on Chambers Street, upon the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Brooks. The contributions were from \$1 to \$5000. There are 40 of the original 300 subscribers left. After being operated successfully for 15 years as a mission on Chambers Street, the work changed from that of religious nature to social welfare, the petition reads, and in 1906 the "Proprietors of the Pews of Trinity Church" were impounded by the wardens to sell St. Andrew's chapel. In 1907 it was sold for \$47,500 and in 1911 property at 93 St. James Avenue was purchased for church activities. Sept. 2 of last year this property was sold for \$34,500 and this sum, plus the remainder of the original fund, totaled \$53,000.

The petition states that "no attempt has been made to establish a mission and that it has not seemed desirable or feasible to conduct another mission for Trinity Church; that the purposes of the petitioner can best be conserved and fulfilled by confining its work to conducting its parish substantially as now organized" and concludes by asking the court to allow the fund to be devoted to those purposes.

SALARY INCREASES IN NEWTON BUDGET

Newton's 1923 budget was set at \$3,500,000 by the Board of Aldermen last night who provided in the financial program salary increases for nearly all department heads. Because of the higher valuations it is expected that the tax levy, which is now \$27.40, will not be raised to more than \$27.75, and possibly less.

The main appropriations of the budget were: schools, \$1,016,944; street department, \$514,441; treasury, \$424,695; police, \$247,827; fire, \$211,945; library, \$66,760; charity, \$66,318.

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FRENCH PREMIER DETERMINED TO WORK AMICABLY WITH BRITISH

(Continued from Page 1)

Whether this explains M. Franklin-Bouillon's inability to accept the ambassadorship remains to be seen, but the Quai d'Orsay has disowned the present mission in no uncertain fashion for after a deliberate impression had been conveyed that he was entitled to negotiate a new Franco-Turkish deal, the French Foreign Office promptly announced this would be the new ambassador, M. Albert Sarraut.

While official circles in London naturally decline to express any opinion, the course taken creates a satisfactory impression, if only because any cessation of Syrian territory involving Turkish occupation of the whole stretch of the Baghdad railway to the Mosul front at this juncture would inevitably provoke British protests. For there always remains the latent possibility that the Turks may make ulterior use of the troops mobilized to repress the Kurdish insurrection.

Information concerning the progress of the campaign in Kurdistan is mainly limited to information from Turkish sources, but probably the rebels are already split up in guerrilla bands, the suppression of which may take a considerable time. The country is exceedingly difficult, it is still snowbound and Angora's ruthless methods will encourage extreme resistance.

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A large portion of the insurgents have succeeded in escaping to the Persian frontier, where it appears possible they may find support. Information from various sources, especially from the proceedings of the Angora tribunal of independent judges regarding the recent activities of the progress party is apparently substantially adding to the already declared suspicions that this opposition party had a hand in the Kurdish movement, and current investigations will probably have important results.

The Hakimet el Millie, the official organ of Angora expresses the opinion that a settlement of the policy to be followed in the future for the prevention of the recurrence of insurrectionary movements is no less important than the actual repression of the rebellion, and considers that some immediate indication by the Government in its future program will greatly assist the administrative work and is to punish the Kurdish defectors.

The important concentration of Turkish forces has naturally been responsible for much speculation in England whether Turkey is regaining the ground she lost in the Kurdish rising, in order to justify the presence of such a large number of troops in the vicinity of Mosul. At the moment, however, the insurrection is sufficiently important to require the fullest attention of all the official circles are convinced that a month will suffice to complete the suppression of the insurrection, but in the event of this being exact, the amount of military equipment and stores which is still being dispatched to the disturbed areas would appear to indicate that the Government does not intend to be caught napping again, but means to stay on the spot for a considerable time. During the month of Ramadan a stricter watch is being kept by the police on all religious congregations, and special passes have to be obtained by all Turkish priests before they are allowed to preach in the mosques.

Insurrection Spreads to Persia

LONDON, April 7.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Kurdish insurrection movement has spread over

the Turco-Persian frontier. Therefore, the dispatch says, the Teheran Government has sent troops to that locality.

The Kurdish insurrection in Turkey, which began in mid-February, has been reported from Constantinople as having among its aims the establishment of an independent Kurdish state and the restoration of the Caliphate. The insurrectionists are led by Sheikh Said.

A number of towns in Turkey have been looted by the Kurds, among them Mush, 80 miles south of Erzerum, Boulak and Melazkert. They have made determined efforts to capture the important town of Diarbekir, but unsuccessfully.

Sheikh Said was reported in one dispatch to have issued a proclamation declaring his intention of making one of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid's sons King of Kurdistan.

SCHOOL BOARD AGAIN ELECTS MR. BRODHEAD
John C. Brodhead was unanimously re-elected assistant superintendent of Boston public schools at a meeting of the Boston School Committee last evening. The superintendent was authorized to establish classes in recreational handicrafts in the Elihu Greenwald, Mary Hemenway, Wendell Phillips, Bicklow, Sharlett and Warren districts during July and August with two daily sessions of not more than three hours each.

Provision was made for the purchase of land and the erection of an eight-room unit in the Shurtleff district, South Boston, at a cost of \$27,000. It was voted to extend the current evening term from April 27 to May 28 in the Franklin, the Phillips Brooks and the Washington evening schools for the purpose of instruction in English and citizenship. It was voted to open an additional summer review school in the Theodore Roosevelt school in Roxbury.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON IN MARCH \$34,340,078
Customs Duties Paid Formed Total of \$4,193,818.02
Valuation of merchandise imported via the port of Boston continues to hold above this time last year, the March figures showing \$34,340,078, compared with \$28,410,363 in 1922, according to Custom House statistics. The figures were smaller than in February, however, despite the longer month of March, being a decline of \$2,129,715.

Duties paid under the tariff laws on March imports amounted to \$4,193,818.02, compared with \$3,556,216.30 in March last year and \$4,010,556.02 one month ago.

Imports of March imports are holding well above those of a year ago, they represent a steady decline since January, when the figures were \$41,273,140, which was the peak month for the several preceding months.

Steamship schedules are being curtailed to meet the decline in merchandise to be moved to this country, for at the present time the transatlantic lines are depending largely on westbound freight, as the export movement is relatively small. A feature of the shipping situation at present is the increase in Japanese steamers in the transatlantic trade, several now coming to Boston regularly from Hamburg, Posen, Ene, and Mediterranean ports. Not long ago, a Japanese steamer was rarely seen at this port.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, which operated a freight service from Hamburg to Boston, has withdrawn from this service entirely, leaving cargoes to American and Japanese steamers.

SHIPPING DIVIDEND PASSED
LONDON, April 7.—North German Lloyd S. S. has passed its dividend. The company has a profit of 1,000,000 marks from total profits to write down capital.

Improved Organization Seen in Farms of New Hampshire

Extension Service Director Says That When It Is More Generally Perfected the Chief Step Toward Rehabilitation Will Have Been Taken

DURHAM, N. H., April 7 (Special).—The average New Hampshire farm is better organized to compete in production with other areas than it was ten years ago, says J. C. Kendall, director of Extension Service, University of New Hampshire, in reviewing co-operative marketing and farm management in the past decade.

"When this organization is more generally perfected," he asserts, "the principal step will have been taken toward the rehabilitation of our agriculture." He says:

The attempt to improve the agricultural situation through the introduction of better business methods has been made through both individual and co-operative channels. Ten years ago, aside from the whole sale milk associations, there was hardly any co-operative organization of farmers in the State. Today, however, farmers' exchanges do an annual business of over a million dollars; and these have meant large savings in the purchase of grain, fertilizer and lime.

The State Co-operative Marketing Association also has sales to its credit in the last year of over \$500,000, and has handled eggs, apples and wool profitably. In Sullivan County a fire-stock shipping association has been formed, and in Hillsboro County an apple packing plant. The co-operative purchase of farm machinery has also been successfully tried out in several places. Farmers are finding that they can accomplish material savings by working together instead of separately.

At the same time efficiency in the operation of the individual farm has

been a constant aim. The keeping of farm accounts, while not yet general throughout the State, is at least no longer a novelty as it was ten years ago. About 500 farm accounts are given out yearly to farmers, of whom a large number come back each year with requests for new books.

Two great difficulties with the average New Hampshire farm have been the small volume of business and the large amount of hand-labor. These have resulted in a high cost of production and consequent failure to compete with other regions. There has been perhaps no more important gain in the last decade than in the generally circulated conception of a well organized unit. Poultrymen have set the standard of at least 1000 hens per man; orchardists, 300 permanent apple trees; dairymen, ten cows; potato growers, five to ten acres.

Demonstrations, publicity and tours have emphasized the importance of substituting machine for hand labor, and of a high production per man. Instances of the expenditure of 400 man-hours per acre of potatoes have been found, and contrasted with other examples of only a little more than 100 man-hours per acre.

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O'BRIEN ASKS MORE HELPERS

Four Additional Assistants Held Necessary in District Attorney's Office

Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, appeared today at the State House, before the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate, and spoke for the bill which would provide for his office four more assistants.

Early in the session of the Legislature, Mr. O'Brien was before the Joint Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, and urged the committee to report a bill granting him the power to appoint more assistants. At that time Mr. O'Brien told the legislators that the work in his office was increasing at such a rate that it was becoming more and more difficult to examine the merits of the different causes and to conduct them in the manner he felt was due the Commonwealth.

Opposition to the request of the District Attorney was raised and the House bill was changed so that the District Attorney was empowered to employ but two more assistants. It was further proposed in another measure that the entire matter of salaries of the office be placed under the scrutiny of the Governor and the Executive Council.

Today the District Attorney reviewed the different propositions saying that he had considered them all and that he would be obliged to comply with the wishes of the Legislature but still he desired the committee to realize that he believed the cause of justice would suffer if he were not allowed to employ a force sufficient to dispose of the work in a proper manner.

The fact that the automobile traffic added more and more cases to the Suffolk County docket was also alluded to by the District Attorney, and he reminded the legislators that the chamber has given, Saturday, April 18, at which it was announced today, both Vice-President Dawes and Owen D. Young, a member of the Dawes Reparations Commission, will be guests.

W. Irving Hallard, chairman of the committee arranging the luncheon, explained that Mr. Boyden having had his residence abroad for some time as the American observer on the Paris Reparations Commission had not been able to maintain as close a relationship with the chamber as he desired, and that this occasion would mark a renewal of his association. Special efforts are to be made to obtain a large number of new members as an indication of the strong support which Mr. Boyden will receive in his new position.

Other members of the committee on arrangements, besides Mr. Hallard, include Paul F. Clark, E. Fred Cullen, Robert H. Delaford, Charles F. Weed and Robert S. Weeks.

STUDY OF FOREST SOILS UNDERTAKEN

Experiment Station Enters Little Explored Field

AMHERST, Mass., April 7 (Special).—With a scarcity of spruce facing the pine, paper and lumber industries, it is important to avoid Saxony's mistake of overworking the forest soil, says S. T. Dana, director of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station here. Decreased growth and reduced timber supplies are the penalties, he says.

The station, with its research council of prominent timberland owners, state foresters, heads of forest schools and directors of agricultural experiment stations, is undertaking certain studies in this little explored field. Permanent sample plots have been established in stands of red spruce, balsam fir, and mixed hardwoods.

At present, the station is studying the effect of different forest management practices on the soil. It is also studying the effect of different forest management practices on the growth of the trees.

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woods in the White Mountain National Forest, where tests will be made of the various soil layers. These include the surface humus, a "leached" layer of gray-colored, sandy soil, and still deeper layers of burnt sienna and yellow colored soils. It is thought that the gray soil may indicate decreased fertility. Investigations at present deal with differences in the physical composition of the different layers, per cent of organic matter present, ability to absorb and retain moisture, and nitrogen content. Greenhouse tests will also compare the germination and growth of seedlings in the various soils.

At present knowledge regarding forest soils is largely limited to such general observations as that white pine will grow on comparatively dry, sterile, sandy soils, while black walnut is almost as exacting as an agricultural crop, growing well only on fertile, moist soils. Exact information is almost wholly lacking as to requirements of different kinds of trees for soil moisture and soil nutrients, and as to the influence of soil acidity on tree reproduction and growth.

Forest soils are so complex that thoroughgoing studies covering many years will be necessary for the solution of problems of this sort, and it is therefore correspondingly important that they should be undertaken promptly.

CHAMBER TO HONOR ROLAND W. BOYDEN

Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young to Attend Luncheon

Roland W. Boyden, new president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be entertained at one of the largest assembly luncheons which the chamber has given, Saturday, April 18, at which it was announced today, both Vice-President Dawes and Owen D. Young, a member of the Dawes Reparations Commission, will be guests.

W. Irving Hallard, chairman of the committee arranging the luncheon, explained that Mr. Boyden having had his residence abroad for some time as the American observer on the Paris Reparations Commission had not been able to maintain as close a relationship with the chamber as he desired, and that this occasion would mark a renewal of his association. Special efforts are to be made to obtain a large number of new members as an indication of the strong support which Mr. Boyden will receive in his new position.

Other members of the committee on arrangements, besides Mr. Hallard, include Paul F. Clark, E. Fred Cullen, Robert H. Delaford, Charles F. Weed and Robert S. Weeks.

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SOLUTION OF WORLD PROBLEMS SEEN IN TELEPHONE AND MOTOR

President of Automobile Company Says They Will Break
Barriers of Custom and Open Channels
of Understanding

That the solution of the whole European problem will be brought about by the introduction of 2,000,000 Ford and 2,000,000 telephones, was the assertion of Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, addressing the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

Talking on "The Greatest Business in the World," Mr. Jordan said that his answer to the question, "What will be the final solution for the European problem?" was the introduction of these instruments of transportation and communication which would "break down the barriers of language, custom and religion, and open the channels of commerce and understanding."

Referring to the fundamentals of the automobile business, he said three things determine the economic and cultural progress of the world—transportation, agriculture, and communication. Tracing the history of transportation, he said America started on a period of development which has made her the dominant Nation of the world, when the Bessemer process of making cheap steel in volume was invented and the "invention" of the automobile.

About the next great development that will bring about a new industrial era, Mr. Jordan said: "I believe that Mr. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad was right when he said: 'There can be no progress with the cheap water power at Muscle Shoals a kind of metal that will revolutionize the transportation of the world. This will be an aluminum alloy, cheaper, lighter, and better than steel.'"

With aluminum now at 27 cents a pound, and the price of bar steel at 2 1/2 cents, imagine the saving that could be made in the weight of cars and the economies of transportation if a new and better metal could be produced to sell near the price of steel.

Predicts New Era in Germany
It is widely known that the great industrial progress of Germany began with the invention of the open hearth process of treating the low grade ores available in Germany.

Unless the men who are in control of the development of aluminum alloys in America see the light, I would not be surprised to witness another great era of industrial development in Germany based upon the development of a metal such as I have described.

While we have made great strides

in the business of transportation and communication, the business of agriculture has been retarded because agriculture has not yet made a complete transition from man and horse power to machine power.

Ford, who is producing several hundred tractors every day, knows that with modern farm implements yet undeveloped, agriculture will be revolutionized, and with a reduction in the cost per ton mile of transportation, and the development of the world at a profit to himself as manufacturer of other American products now enjoy.

While transportation and communication have been going ahead at a rapid rate, the business of agriculture has been lagging behind.

Some politicians have been trying to convince the farmers of the middle west that they need more legislation, Ford knows that what they need is modern implements, and the farmers of the northwest need more than anything else was to get out of politics and get back to farming.

"They Won't Walk"
The saturation point will be reached when every civilized human being in the world has some individual means of transportation and none have to walk. As one man said: "They won't walk."

The population of the earth has doubled in the last 90 years. Today it is estimated at 1,747,000,000. The increase in population in the United States has averaged nearly 4,000 persons each day. The population of the United States has been doubling every 30 years during the last century.

If this rate increases we will have 700,000,000 people in less than 100 years. Herbert Hoover says that super power will save 30,000,000 tons of coal a year. Centralized distribution of light and heat has already been achieved. The ice man, the gas man and the milk man will disappear. In their places will be super organizations for the distribution of heat and refrigeration.

The super automobile of the future will sell for a small sum. Practically every man, woman and child will have one. If you think fundamentally about the automobile industry you will discover that it is now in what I call the fourth stage. We are rapidly passing into what I am going to call the economy stage. This means that those companies which are most successful in introducing economies in design, production, distribution and financing will be most likely to survive in their respective fields.

COURT-LEAGUE FORUM LISTED

Sales Executives Open
Two-Day Conference;
Policies Are Discussed

The sales executives' division of the American Management Association, opened its annual two-day conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this morning. A welcome to the 100 delegates was extended by C. K. Woodbridge, vice-president of the American Management Association.

Theodore Sander Jr., of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, spoke on "Field Sales Organization" and referred to the national survey on sales policies being conducted by the association. This survey has shown, he said, that the majority of the firms favor a division of the sales territory into only two parts, and that the establishment of diverse branch sales offices is an effective aid to the sales organization.

Following an address by Edward S. Jordan, Boston automobile man, the sales executives again joined in a round table discussion of sales policies, with reports on the experiences of individual firms.

Tomorrow P. H. Dickinson, director of sales and advertising for the president of the New York Sales Managers' Club, will preside at the morning session. Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, will be the luncheon speaker. A general discussion of sales policies in the afternoon will conclude the conference.

POTATO GROWERS WILL INCORPORATE

Maine Exchange to Promote
Buying of Materials

CARIBOU, Me., April 7.—Authorization of a corporation with an initial capitalization of \$75,000 to enable the purchase of fertilizer and other materials by Maine potato growers was voted by the trustees of the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange at the regular quarterly meeting.

It was estimated that under the rules of the intermediate credit banks this amount of capitalization will afford the privilege of rediscounting approximately \$506,000 worth of farmers' notes with the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, Mass.

The resolution as adopted by the trustees follows:

That the officers of this exchange be, and they hereby are, authorized and instructed to create and set up, under an appropriate name an agricultural credit corporation, with all the powers, rights and privileges conferred and provided by law, for the purpose of providing credits for production, or otherwise, and to for the benefit of members of the co-operative marketing associations existing in this exchange, the original capital stock of said corporation to be \$75,000, with power and right from time to time as occasion may demand, to increase such capital stock.

NORWICH SPEAKER NAMED

NORTHFIELD, Vt., April 6.—Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of George Washington University, will be the speaker on June 18 at the commencement exercises of Norwich University. President Plumley announced yesterday. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered on June 14 by the Rev. George W. C. Hill, D. D., of New Britain, Conn.

COURT-LEAGUE FORUM LISTED

Alden G. Alley to Deliver
Four Lectures for Non-
Partisan Association

Discussions of the World Court, the League of Nations and the relations of the United States to these agencies have been arranged by the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association in a series of four addresses by Alden G. Alley, lecturer on foreign affairs, according to an announcement today by Mrs. Richard H. Gorham, secretary of the association. These lectures will be delivered at the Twentieth Century Club at 4 o'clock April 15, 17, 22 and 27.

Mr. Alley, who has attended many sessions of the World Court and the League, and who has discussed the political situation with the leading statesmen of the European countries, besides presenting the background and the organization of these institutions, will discuss the current developments in foreign politics and the issues which are actuating the American attitude.

The lectures will take the form of a study class which, Mrs. Gorham said, all persons interested would be permitted to enter. Opportunity will be given for individual discussion from the floor and a detailed questioning of the speaker.

Decision to arrange this series was reached, it was pointed out, following a widespread demand for an authoritative presentation of the developments to date with respect to the League, the Court and their varied activities.

Although the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association has been a strong supporter of the entrance of the United States into the World Court, Mrs. Gorham said today that it was uncertain whether any concerted effort would be made to press the issue further now, despite the apparently recent opposition of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

"The course that will be followed during the summer is under consideration at the national office," she explained. "The feeling is that there is obviously a preponderance of public opinion staunchly favoring America's participation, and that a similar attitude is to be found reflected in the Senate. We feel there is little doubt but that favorable action will be forthcoming with the next Congress."

FAULTY BRAKES LOSE LICENSES TO DRIVERS

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, revoked today the registration plates issued to a truck belonging to the New England Rendering Company, which was responsible for running over Harold Olsen in Brighton on April 3, 1925. The brakes on this car were practically useless and the registrar has decided that plates will never again be issued to this truck.

He also revoked the registration and took away the plates from a Cambridge owner because the brakes on the car were practically useless, said car being involved in a fatal accident. Not only were the brakes on this car bad, but the driver who was operating it, had been convicted on Jan. 16, 1925, of operating under the influence of liquor in the Brookline

Court. Through the failure of that court to report the said conviction, this man was permitted to be operating on the highways. Hereafter, any person whose motor vehicle is involved in an accident and it is shown that the brakes are not in fit condition, the plates and registration will be immediately revoked.

SALEM COUNTRY CLUB BUYS 700-ACRE TRACT

PEABODY, Mass., April 7 (Special).—A 700-acre tract of meadow and woodland on Forest Street, known as the Sanders Farm, has been purchased by the recently organized Salem Country Club. The formation of the club and the proposed laying out of an 18-hole golf course for the use of members in Salem, Peabody and neighboring communities, grows out of plans that have been under consideration for the past two years.

Donald Ross, golf course architect, has been engaged to undertake at a rapid rate the construction of the course. Mr. Ross has pronounced the location admirable in every way and hopes to have the course ready for play in the late summer of 1926. The clubhouse will be located on a wooded knoll near the easterly end of the property. It will command a fine view of the links and the surrounding country.

MOTOR LAW REVISION REPORTED FAVORABLY

Important revisions of the motor laws of Massachusetts are contained in bills which the legislative commission on motor vehicles voted to report favorably today. New proposed regulations include a maximum speed limit on any highway of 35 miles an hour regardless of conditions, an increase of about 50 per cent in the tax on taxicabs and motorbuses which would bring in about \$2,000,000 additional revenue, the granting of right of way to vehicles on through highways, the regulation of the location of roadside stands and filling stations by the Motor Traffic Board, and the codifying and standardization of traffic regulations throughout the State.

WASHINGTON IRVING LETTERS FOR YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—A collection of 211 letters and manuscripts of Washington Irving, many of them unpublished, has been presented to Yale University by Sterling W. Childs, Yale 1891, of New York City, it was announced last night. The gift was made in memory of his father, Albert H. Childs, Yale 1861.

The letters include records of Washington Irving's life from Aug. 31, 1816, to 1858. In the collection is also a 16-page fragment, in Irving's handwriting. The letters are addressed, for the most part, to Washington Irving's niece, Mrs. Storrow, and to his sister, Mrs. Paris. They record the author's life at Madrid, when he was Ambassador; at Sunnyside, and on his travels.

SCOUTS QUALIFY FOR LEADERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7 (Special).—Diplomas have been given to 219 Boy Scouts who have qualified in the course for patrol leaders, just closed. All are from troops of Greater Providence Council. Scout Executive J. Harold Williams urged these boys not to "outgrow Scouting," but to stay in and become commissioner scoutmasters and extend their aid to boys as they had been helped.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Houston, Tex.
Special Correspondence

ON MARCH 26, at Longfellow School here, several hundred pupils as well as the entire teaching staff assembled in the school auditorium to honor the janitor.

In length of service the janitor outranks anyone at the school, and his work has been performed faithfully. On the morning of the fête the school assembled, and then the humble guest of honor was asked to come in. He was escorted to the seat of honor, and was then greeted by the children with a birthday song. A sixth-grade boy told of the love the children had for him. Other speeches followed, and gifts of money were presented from the school Parent-Teacher Association and from the teachers and pupils.

A beautiful birthday cake, letters of congratulation from former pupils and teachers of the school, and other features added to the success of the celebration, which was but another proof that good work in whatever station is rewarded.

Sharon, Vt.
Special Correspondence

WHEN this Republican town elected Otis C. Sawyer, a Democrat, to the Vermont House of Representatives last fall with but 19 dissenting votes, it did not later expect to experience an illustration of a finer sense of appreciation and gratitude than is usually expressed by a successful candidate for public office.

Mr. Sawyer, on the day of his election, thanked his constituency for their expression of confidence, and told them that he hoped on some future day to better express his feeling by his acts. That he did not forget his implied promises has been made evident by his recent gift to the town of an electric street lighting service to be established and maintained without a cent of expense to the town.

When the town warrant appeared, bearing articles calling for a right of way for an electric light line, with exemption from taxation, there was opposition, but this instantly faded away in town meeting, when Mr.

HARVARD RATING CHANGE BACKED

General Examination Proposed by Dr. Lowell—Dr. Briggs Honored

Characterizing the policy of basing college graduation upon the number of courses passed as one of the defects of American education, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, advocated the discontinuance of this system and the use of the general examination, in an address at a dinner given by the Harvard Club of Boston last night in honor of Dr. LeBaron R. Briggs, who has recently retired as dean of Harvard College after nearly half a century of teaching service and for 20 years president of Radcliffe College.

"The old idea was that you could furnish indefinite opportunity and the student could make as much of the opportunity as he pleased," Dr. Lowell said. "There is only one unit in college—the individual student. It is to develop him intellectually, morally and physically to the utmost of his capabilities that the college has as its end and aim."

"In all humane subjects we felt before he left college that he should have a general examination to show his grasp of the subject."

"I believe that the habit of counting by courses has been the curse of American education. We have been under the idea that students could study subjects and lay up credits for them as they would store money in a bank, but we have come to the conclusion that the student himself is the real end and aim of education."

"Knowledge vanishes, but wisdom always remains. The really important thing is what can be done with the facts when he's got them. Can he use them? Can he reason with them?"

"All real education is self-education, and the university is the place for self-education under guidance." Dr. Briggs spoke only briefly, expressing his deep gratitude for the praise and appreciation which he received. Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, and the next Speaker of the House, said that many Harvard men had served well in Congress, and assured the gathering that "there will be full and friendly co-operation between the White House and the next Congress."

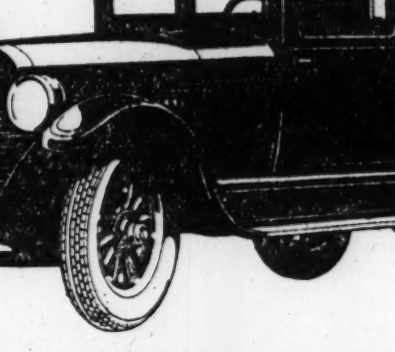
Charles F. Adams, president of the club, presided, and expressed the conviction that Harvard would always be a leader in American scholarship and education. Other speakers included William Stickney Hall, George A. Morrison, president of the associated Harvard Clubs, and Prof. C. H. Grandgent, president of the Alumni Association.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Rosalie F. Lowell, White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. L. L. Welles, Bronxville, N. Y.; Charles MacLennan, Worcester, Mass.; John G. Lord, Columbus, O.; A. G. H. Praxton, Bristol, England; Mrs. Maria D. Jordan, Dover, N. H.; Miss Lucy I. Roberts, Dover, N. H.; Elmer Newell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR TEN YEARS

"World's Greatest Buy"
Everyone Says It—Sales Prove It



FOR TEN YEARS

"World's Greatest Buy"

Everyone Says It—Sales Prove It

It is only as you find the real comparisons for Hudson qualities among the costliest cars that the enormous difference in price is so astonishing.

Today it offers the greatest price advantage and finest quality in Hudson history. Never was this supremacy of value so outstanding. And the greatest Hudson sales on record show how complete is public knowledge of the facts.

Is There Any Reason to Pay More?

Hudson's position as the "World's Greatest Buy" is not merely a new attainment. It is acknowledgment of ten years' refinement of a great car around the famous patented Super-Six principle. No motor design, however costly, has been found to displace this long-time leadership of the exclusive Super-Six.

Its simplicity has always meant a lower selling price than is permitted in complicated types.

And today, economics possible only to the largest production of 6-cylinder closed cars give it value advantages never held by any rival.

All now know that higher price can buy no smoother performance than Hudson's. It cannot buy more brilliant results in acceleration, power or speed. It cannot buy greater reliability or endurance.

No car at or near the price rivals the Hudson Coach in actual proof of value—which is SALES.

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5-PASS. SEDAN \$1795

7-PASS. SEDAN \$1895

Freight and Tax Extra

The World's Largest Builders of 6-Cylinder Closed Cars

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

World News in Brief

Washington—For his assistance in replenishing Italian forests devastated during the war, Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, has been decorated by King Emmanuel with the Order of the Commendatore of the Crown of Italy. Tree seeds were furnished the Italian Government by Mr. Pack to assist in the reforestation.

Washington—Congress has left up to David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, the problem of a survey for a new building to house the offices of representatives. It has given him \$2500 for the job and expects him to report by the opening of the Sixty-Sixth Congress next fall.

Melbourne, Vic.—A representative of the Australian banks called upon the Commonwealth Premier today and strongly urged against the introduction of the gold standard in Australia until the gold standard has been re-established in England.

New York—Marshall Rogers Kernohan, composer who is recent years has devoted much of his time to writing music for the words of Kipling, Browning and other poets, has inherited the income from \$2,000,000, by the will of his aunt, Mrs. Martha Marshall Wyson, who was prominent here and at Newport, R. I. It is learned.

Washington—Leading men in the lumber trade have been organized by the commerce department into a special advisory committee, which will assist the lumber section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in working out export problems.

Cleveland—The Government's suit for an injunction against the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Westinghouse Lamp Company, for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws has been dismissed by Federal Judge D. C. Weston. It was charged that the companies control the retail price of a certain make of electric bulb.

Philadelphia—Plans for a municipal aviation field for Philadelphia became more definite when Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick announced that a 150-acre tract of land in the southwest portion of the city had been agreed upon. The tract will have a "hop-off-area" 3200 feet long and 1800 feet wide.

New York—Josef Stransky, who recently resigned as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, has become affiliated with an art firm. He has collected paintings and works of art for several years. Despite his new position he will conduct the Mozart Festival in Baden-Baden in August.

Victoria, B. C.—The Victoria Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed a resolution against renewal of a treaty with the United States of Great Britain and Japan governing sealing. The treaty expires next year.

New York—Six American students have received awards of graduate fellowships for study in Belgium during the coming school year. It is announced by the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation. Each award provides full traveling expenses, free tuition and 15,000 Belgian francs. Those selected are: Geoffrey Atkinson, Amherst, Mass.; James Percy Baumbarger, Palo Alto, Calif.; Gray Cowan Boyce, San Francisco, Calif.; Mary V. Braginton, Manson, Iowa; Mary Katherine Chase, Palo Alto, Calif.; and Lenette May Rogers, South Carver, Mass.

New York—Opportunities for home-staying in Soviet Russia are offered farmers in an announcement made on behalf of the Russian Government by the Central Bureau of the Society for Technical Aid of the United States and Canada of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, an organization affiliated with the Moscow Government. The farms may be run as individual enterprises, not co-operatively, as the Soviet has insisted hitherto.

London—The Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia yesterday paid the record price of £1750 for one of the finest existing copies of the Kilmarnock edition of poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect by Robert Burns. The whole of this edition brought the poet £230. At the same auction the Rosenbachs obtained for £380 another interesting lot, consisting of a copy of the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland," published in 1865, of which only six copies are known to exist.

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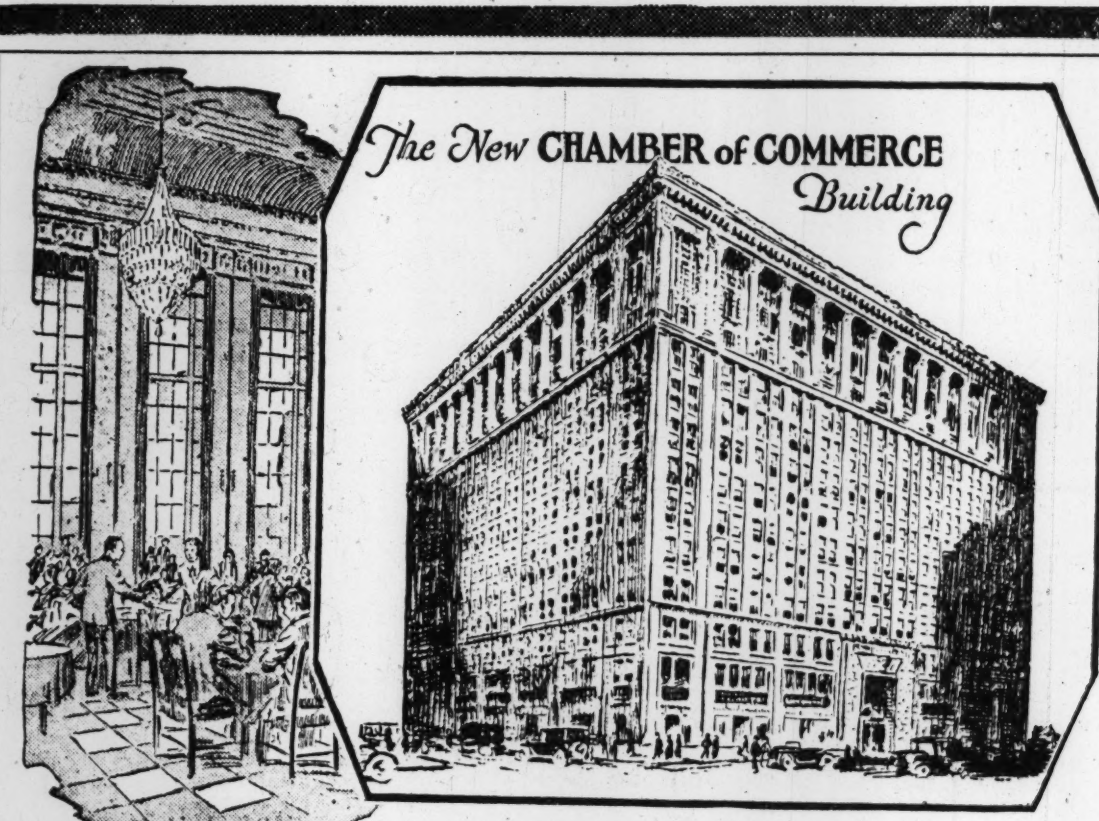
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Your coat is here!

EIGHT coat shops at Filene's—specializing in coats for every type of woman or miss—for juniors, girls and kiddies. So many kinds and styles—even a special group at \$65 with 14 beautifully made styles in 8 of the finest fabrics we know. Fifth floor for women's coats—misses' and girls' on the fourth floor. Kiddies' coat shop on the third floor.



Gas Fuel
Cooks the Foods
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Boston's Leading
Clubs, Hotels
and Restaurants

ON the fourteenth floor of the new home of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is a dining room in which several thousand business men, members and guests of the Chamber, lunch and dine daily. The newest, and perhaps most beautiful, club dining room has a normal seating capacity of seven hundred at one time.

Back of the dining room is a kitchen of the best modern type in which the utmost care and cleanliness are observed. A set of six ranges using gas for fuel does the cooking. Gas is a clean fuel—no smoke, dust or ashes. It is flexible—the flow can be increased or lessened as desired. It is also quick and dependable—always ready to be used and always perfectly controllable.

The same dependable gas service is yours to use at home—and you will find it the best fuel for cooking and for heating water.

For the right kind of gas appliances or for service call the Company's nearest Sales Office

Boston Consolidated Gas Company
—and Gas will serve you in the same efficient way at HOME—

RADIO

DUAL WAVE PATH THEORY CORROBORATED

Eclipse Findings Give Inter-
esting Data on Send-
ing-Receiving

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 6.—The theory that radio travels by a dual path on the ground and in the so-called sky is corroborated by natural scientists and thousands of amateur radio operators in connection with some of the results of the study made here of the total eclipse of the sun on Jan. 24 last, according to the April issue of The Scientific American.

Reports from a great many amateurs who co-operated in the experiment are so co-ordinated as to show the following items:

"1. When listener and transmitter were on the same side of the shadow there was a gradual increase in signal strength, beginning about 20 minutes before totality and falling off again by about 10 minutes after totality.

"2. When listener and transmitter were on opposite sides of the shadow there was a decrease in signal strength, beginning a few min-

utes before totality and lasting until well after totality.

"When both listener and transmitter were within the shadow there was a relatively sharp increase in signal strength practically coincident with totality at the transmitting station. This fell off rather quickly after totality was over.

"When both the transmitter and the listener were very close to one side of the shadow path, although not actually within it, or when one was inside and the other outside of the shadow, the results appear to approach in general to the type of Group 2—that is, there was a decrease in signal strength as the shadow of the eclipse became nearly total.

"Radio engineers have suspected for some time that the normal transmission of radio waves is over a dual path. One of them, called the 'direct path,' or the ground-wave path, is along the surface of the ground or water. This corresponds to the other 'sliding-wave' theory of radio transmission, the theory that assumed all transmission to be by a wave attached more or less firmly to the earth's surface, just as the waves of a 'wireless' are attached to the wire along which they travel.

"The other path believed to be followed by a part of the radiation is the so-called 'indirect path' or 'upper-wave path.' This part of the radiation is supposed to travel through the upper part of the earth's atmosphere; bent around the earth, perhaps, by the right combination of electric properties in this part of the atmosphere.

TO ERECT BEAM STATION IN INDIA

Regulations Are Outlined
for New Company Which
Will Be at Bombay

BOMBAY, Feb. 14. (Special Correspondence.)—The agreement between the Government and the Indian Radio Telegraph Company has now been concluded, and the company will erect a beam station at Kirkee, Bombay, for communication with the United Kingdom. The Kirkee station should be ready for work by the beginning of next year, and, subject to the approval of Government, three other beam stations will be erected in the vicinity afterward.

The company has a capital of 20,000,000 rupees, and one of the most important provisions in the agreement is that 60 per cent of the shares must be offered for public subscription in India. The company must remain an independent Indian business, and is under certain obligations to the Government of India in regard to the use of the station for any foreign policy of the Government. It will have the option of undertaking any extension of the beam system of communication between India and other parts of the world, within the United Kingdom, if the Government decide that such an extension is desirable.

The service and personnel to be established must be capable of receiving and transmitting a minimum of 30,000 words daily each way, and the total charge per word must not exceed the corresponding total charge by the normal cable or land line routes to the same destination. The first period of the license is 10 years at the end of which the Government have the option of purchasing the service outright, but should they decide not to exercise this option, the company shall be permitted to continue the operation of the service for another five years.

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UNLOADING OF RADIO GOODS IS PROTESTED

Canadian Market Seriously
Affected by Dumping

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A very unsatisfactory situation has arisen regarding radio sales in certain parts of Canada, according to consular advice to the Department of Commerce, due to the desire on the part of radio manufacturers in the United States to unload as much as possible of the present stocks of radio supplies.

Manufacturers in Hamilton and some other cities, according to the reports, have been selling, not only to jobbers and wholesalers, but to retailers as well. They have allowed wholesalers and jobbers to sell at retail prices, and have given the retailers much less discount. In the rush to unload stocks the wholesalers have been selling goods to retail customers at such great reductions that the retailers' profits are in some cases completely wiped out.

All kinds of stores in Canada are, according to the report, taking on radio as a side line. Gradually one music store after another has taken on radio, until a large number of the largest stores and a certain number of medium-sized music stores carry radio sets. In fact, the situation as it exists in the United States at present is practically being duplicated in Canada.

WAVELENGTHS IN NEW ENGLAND DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, April 7.—C. C. Kolster, radio inspector for the Boston district, has been requested by W. D. Turrell, chief of the radio section of the Department of Commerce, to call a conference of New England radioacting owners of Class B stations.

The conference will be called to discuss the wavelength situation and to see if wavelengths can be distributed to a better advantage or a rearrangement made of the division of time. This will be necessary, it is understood, because requests will shortly be received for two Class B wavelengths in the New England district. A similar meeting was held in New York recently and one will be called in Chicago in the near future.

There were 44 exhibitors from Great Britain alone. Retailers and wholesalers of radio apparatus, as well as manufacturers, were represented, and it was reported that the exhibitors were well satisfied with the results of the show. One of the features of the exhibition was the daily demonstration of the construction and manipulation of radio sets.

Collins & Sullivan Florists

When occasions arise where flowers seem essential, a visit to the Flower Boys will be appreciated.

262 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

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Fur Storage

Charges reduced to 2 1/2% of value. All repair work based on Summer prices.

35 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

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Flowers for All Occasions

Telephone Park 6794

SAMUEL E. FIERER, Proprietor

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Sheet Music

Students and Professional Musicians will appreciate the service of our Sheet Music Department. Complete files and intelligent service are great aids in the accomplishment of serious work.

Popular song and dance music and the latest music from current musical shows are always in stock at

Marcellus Roper Co.

284 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

America's Industrial Policy Is Defended by Mr. Coolidge

(Continued from Page 1)

I pulled down the alleged "unabridged" dictionary on my desk I searched in vain for it. I finally found it in a technical handbook, from which I confirmed my earlier impression that it meant something you gentlemen would fully understand. It means, in short, artificial silk, in the making of which cotton is extensively used. The story of rayon working illustrates the rapid changes which constantly affect the textile industries.

Production of artificial silk on a commercial scale was not attempted until after the beginning of the present century. It was not established in this country until 1910. Yet, in the last 15 years, the industry has grown so rapidly that now the world production is around 100,000,000 pounds annually, of which more than one-third is made in the United States alone.

Leads in Production

Our production is just about twice that of any other country. Yet even at this, there are still some imports. At the same time, the United States is the largest manufacturer of silk in the world.

The enormous consuming capacity of the American market is indicated by the fact that our imports of silk increased from 35,000,000 pounds to over 45,000,000 pounds from 1918 to 1923. This increase is due to the fact that the artificial silk industry was accomplishing its huge expansion, the real silk industry was unable to keep up at an astonishing rate. And yet, despite the rise of artificial silk, and notwithstanding this increase of real silk, we find that this country produced in 1923 more cotton fabrics than in any earlier year, and 23 per cent more than in the year 1921.

If the textile industry is as good a business barometer as is generally believed, the fact that our imports of artificial silk are increasing so rapidly indicates that the American community has a consuming capacity, the ability to buy and to enjoy the things it wants, far beyond any other people in the world. The American home market is the most wonderful commercial development in all human experience.

Policy of Protection

At times, when I have heard criticism of our industrial policies, I have been tempted to wonder whether many other people, endowed with the same natural wealth, the same possibilities of maintaining something like our present standard of living, would have been as difficult to convince with the rest of mankind as the Americans have been. Not a few among us have even been inclined to fear lest our liberty in this regard might at length leave us at a disadvantage in comparison with countries more willing to exploit their opportunities, and a general rise in prices of their natural resources.

Our production and manufacture of cotton afford a ready illustration. The cotton industry of this country, which produces about two-thirds of the cotton crop of the world, and of our production, we export commonly from 55 to 60 per cent of our crop. It is absolutely free to the buyers of the world. They may come here for our raw cotton, or they may import it from elsewhere, and if they are clever enough, which they often are, sell it back to us. Not only do they have this privilege, but they have the right to import half as many yards of cotton cloth annually as we export.

Our textile industry is absolutely free to the buyers of the world. They may come here for our raw cotton, or they may import it from elsewhere, and if they are clever enough, which they often are, sell it back to us. Not only do they have this privilege, but they have the right to import half as many yards of cotton cloth annually as we export.

Rights of Countries

If anybody desires information about export taxes, export bounties, valorization projects, discriminatory duties, and the like, and how these increase the cost of articles which we have to import, he may well study the policies which various countries apply to such matters. He will find that, in general, the more liberal the policy, the more the country prospers.

Each country has that right. We do not dispute it. But while our policy of tariff protection is in line with the well-known principle of free trade, our policy of absolute freedom in the export of raw materials or primary products is one of notable and exceptional liberality.

I do not refer to these matters with any intent of criticizing the countries whose methods differ from our own. We freely concede the right to determine their economic procedures with a view to what they believe their own best interests. But it is only fair that we should keep in mind all the justifications for policies of our own which have sometimes been unfairly criticized.

This is the broad outlook, the wide foundation, on which appears to rest an expanding and healthy industry. It will of course meet with local and temporary conditions which, for the time being, may make it better or worse.

The experience of the textile industry has repeatedly illustrated the fact that, apparently whimsical changes of fashion or taste are capable of producing the most complicated

Eastern Coal Company

Office, 38 Westobury Street, PROVIDENCE

Effective March 25, 1925

White Ash Egg \$15.75
White Ash Stove 16.25
White Ash Chestnut 16.00
Pea Coal (White Ash or Lehigh) 13.50
Lehigh 11.00
per ton above White Ash prices.

Denholm & McKay Co.

Worcester, Mass.

Dress Up For SPRING

Ensemble Suits lead the Fashion Parade. Here they are in all their glory

\$49.75, \$59.75, \$79.75 to \$150

Ensemble Dresses share in the Vogue and here, too, we show a big variety.

\$39.75, \$49.75, \$59.75 to \$150

Dresses, Frocks and Gowns—every thing that is new has been caught by our designers.

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Women's & Misses' Neckwear

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Plain colors, dazzling array of shades. Scarfs that are decidedly different and attractive. Outlet Priced, each

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The Outlet Company

PROVIDENCE

effects upon industries. Probably you have all heard the story of the textile manufacturer who, observing at a continental race track that the most fashionable women wore the shortest skirts, promptly cabled home to his manager to prepare for a shrinkage in demand for their products.

A thoroughly matter-of-fact young man, who is an expert in one of the Government departments dealing with textiles, tells me that 20 years ago it took nearly 10 yards of gingham to make a woman a dress, whereas she now manages to be thoroughly in fashion on 3 1/2 yards. From the same authority I learn that in 1914 approximately 46 yards of fabric were required per capita in this country, while five years later, in 1919, only 14 yards were demanded. He attributed this impressive reduction chiefly to the changed styles in women's garments. From what I have already said, I judge that this condition is due in part to the fact that less cotton and more silk began to adorn woman-kind.

Standardizing Fashions

I once heard a manufacturer say that if the ladies could be induced to standardize and stabilize their fashions as the men have done, half the worries and uncertainties of the textile industries would be eliminated at once. Doubtless such a result would be a boon to you who are engaged in the industry; but I scarcely need say that I see no method of bringing it about. The uncertainty and change of fashion make it difficult for you, but it no doubt relieves monotony and adds to the spice of life.

To these uncertainties of market there have been added uncertainties of raw cotton supply. This has been one result of the both cotton and wool more than 30 years since the new world crossed our borders from Mexico. Within that period the pest has ranged over nearly every cotton-producing area. Its ravages have been responsible for a great reduction in the yield of cotton per acre, and a general rise in price.

Many proposals have been put forth for exterminating the weed, among which the Government has taken the most effective would be to starve it out of existence by absolutely discontinuing the growth of cotton. But there are great practical difficulties. The program would require the co-operation of the states throughout the cotton belt, and of the cotton raisers in them.

Treaty of Co-operation

A suggestion was made to a convention of the cotton-growing interests three or four years ago that the foundation for such co-operation might be laid if the cotton states would enter into a treaty among themselves pledging co-operation in executing it.

There are several examples of such interstate treaties for the accomplishment of ends which could not be attained by the states acting separately. I believe the suggestion has been practically carried out. The cotton states would act upon it, they would find the national Government prepared to give all possible assistance and encouragement to the program.

The importance of our cotton-growing industry and of its products is overestimated. While the value of the cotton crop is now placed below that of hay and of corn among the agricultural staples, it is by far the greatest single item in our export trade. Last year we sold abroad more than \$55,000,000 worth of raw cotton. The assurance of a favorable trade balance lies in our exports of cotton.

On the manufacturing side, the cotton industry is rated sixth among our manufactures. It employs about a half million wage earners, and turns out products valued at over \$2,000,000,000 annually. Of the 155,000,000 cotton spindles in the world, 56,000,000 are in Great Britain, and the United States, with 38,000,000, occupies second place. Owing, however, to the difference between the British and American systems, our spindles consume about twice as much raw cotton as do those of Great Britain.

Sales in 1924 Gain

Although there has been something of a depression in certain branches of the industry, a broad view suggests no serious occasion of concern about its outlook. Our imports of cotton fabrics have increased largely in recent years, but our exports have also grown extensively. In 1924 we sold abroad nearly 500,000,000 yards of these goods, or nearly 20 per cent more than in the pre-war years. Considering the widespread demoralization in world markets since the war, such a showing can not reasonably be regarded as discouraging. Probably there is no industry in which conditions affecting international trade and finance are more constantly and definitely reflected than in this one. There was a measure of overproduction in cotton goods in 1923, from which the industry has not entirely recovered yet.

The excessive output of that year left a considerable surplus to be consumed thereafter. But with the gradual improvement in conditions throughout the world, as the war recedes further from us, we are entitled to view with increasing assurance the outlook for business in all directions, including, of course, the great textile industry.

Sympathy and Co-operation

It is scarcely necessary to state the attitude which I desire to see the national Government assume toward all business in general and the textile industry in particular. There is no room for sympathy or favoritism for any lawful effort to promote our commercial prosperity and our economic well-being. Modern industry, with its great combinations and great aggregations of both capital and employees, has necessarily brought with it problems for solution in our effort to work out a righteous human relationship. These new conditions made necessary new laws. The Government has already become well established and are believed to have produced good results. There are still some considerable areas, sometimes designated as a twilight zone, in which the proper standard of action is as yet undetermined.

The Government necessarily looks to the management of industry as mainly responsible for the conduct of industry. There ought to be a most candid understanding between the Government and all industrial efforts. Due to the keenness of competition and the urgent desire for success, it is necessary to maintain the most constant watchfulness on the part of the Government to insure the enforcement of the law.

Support of Law

But on the part of the management there should likewise be the same vigilance to insure the observance of the law. We shall never reach an ideal condition in our industrial life until the laws are voluntarily observed. There ought to be a most candid understanding between the Government and all industrial efforts. Due to the keenness of competition and the urgent desire for success, it is necessary to maintain the most constant watchfulness on the part of the Government to insure the enforcement of the law.

CATTLE GRAZE IN MEXICO

DEL RIO, Tex., April 4. (Special Correspondence.)—Thousands of cattle are being moved from Mexico from this section of Texas for better pasturage in Mexico. Range conditions are much better in Mexico. Cattle now being taken to Mexico will probably be returned when the range will support them without feed.

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This Year at Wembley

With many new attractions the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley will soon open for the second season.

Visitors to the exhibition are cordially invited to enjoy the privileges of the Christian Science Pavilion. Here in a quiet atmosphere you may freely use the Writing Room, the Reading Room, and see the exhibit devoted to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

At the offices of the European Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 2, Adelphi Terrace, a welcome is extended to visitors, and information is gladly given concerning hotels, railway and steamship lines, etc.

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LEIPSIK FAIR ATTRACTS MORE EXHIBITORS AND VISITORS

Estimate Places Number of Business People Who Have Attended the Fair at Over 150,000, Compared With 20,000 in 1914—New Buildings Necessary

BERLIN, March 19 (Special Correspondence).—This spring's fair in Leipzig has attracted more exhibitors and visitors than any previous fair. The number of exhibitors was estimated at 175,000, and the number of visitors at 1,500,000. The fair was opened on March 1 and while the Sample Fair, as usual, lasted only one week, the Industrial Fair remained open until March 11.

About 14,000 firms exhibited at both fairs this spring, covering roughly 216,000 square meters of ground as compared with 13,300 exhibitors last autumn and 4200 in the spring of 1914, when the last fair before the war took place. The number of business people who visited the two fairs this spring is estimated at more than 150,000, of whom about 9000 came from foreign countries, as compared with 120,000 visitors last autumn, of whom about 9000 were foreign business people, and with 20,000 in the spring of 1914, when only 4200 visitors came from abroad. This increase in the number of exhibitors and visitors was only made possible by the erection of new fair buildings. Thus, for instance, in the heart of the town under the market place a new subterranean building has been built, which was opened at this spring's fair. It is 89 meters long by 45 meters broad, five meters high and has room for about 175 stands. In its red and yellow coloring it made a very cheerful impression and proved a great attraction.

The Industrial Fair, which is located outside Leipzig at about 175 kilometers from the city, has also been extended, and now covers a territory of about 130,000 square meters. This fair consists of 13 large buildings and has an area of 21,000 square meters with room for about 765 stands. A large number of tool machines exhibited were in operation.

Novelties Exhibited
Among the novelties exhibited at the Sample Fair was a doll designed by Frau Kaete Kruse, the well-known German doll designer, which is an exact replica so far as possible of a small baby, which can be successfully used in training schools for nurses.

An interesting novelty was a box of wooden bricks that do not need any binding material or screws to keep them together, but are kept in place by fitting into slots. The bricks are designed according to artistic and mathematical principles.

There were on exhibition a large number of exact replicas of American and English trains and also of trains of other countries. These toy trains are manufactured for export. The prices vary, of course, according to the workmanship, but some toy trains exhibited were astonishingly cheap. One company in Nuremberg, it is said, is turning out thousands of toy Ford cars daily.

The Bing Company in Nuremberg,

RUINED DUBLIN BEING REBUILT

Government Energetic in Erecting Four Courts, Lost in Civil War

DUBLIN, March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Steps are at last being taken to make Dublin look less like a city of ruins. At the moment the wounds in the side of the city are a mournful demonstration of the tribulations through which Ireland has had to pass during the past nine years. Some of the great Gandon's masterpiece, such as the Customs House and the Four Courts, lie in ruins.

The Customs House, indeed, deservedly ranks as Gandon's greatest work, as it is also an example of the indomitable will of those who, at the close of the eighteenth century, caused these buildings to be erected. It is raised on a bog for which the bottom was never found, the building resting on a series of piles driven in until it was assumed that a sufficient foundation had been made to carry the great building.

Anyhow, both it and the Four Courts lie in ruins, as is also one-half of O'Connell Street, one of the amplest and most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe. All these have been in this condition from three to five years, without an attempt being made to rebuild; and therefore during all that time they have been an eyesore.

The difficulties in the way have been partly caused by the political uncertainty of these past years, and partly by the prohibitive cost of material. But now at last the Government have themselves given the example of a beginning. They have taken in hand the rebuilding of the Four Courts, which were destroyed when it was found necessary to eject de Valera's Republicans, who took refuge there.

The structure of the building has been sorely injured, and the beautiful dome, the copper covering of which at one time shone over the Liffey, has been destroyed. But now workmen are busy upon it. The splintered and bullet-pitted pillars are being carefully restored, and already a new dome is in course of construction, the weight of which will no longer be carried on the pillars, owing to the fear that fire has calmed the beautiful limestone, but by a special internal structure of steel. The external effect, however, will be the same as before; and it is expected that the original design will be accurately reproduced.

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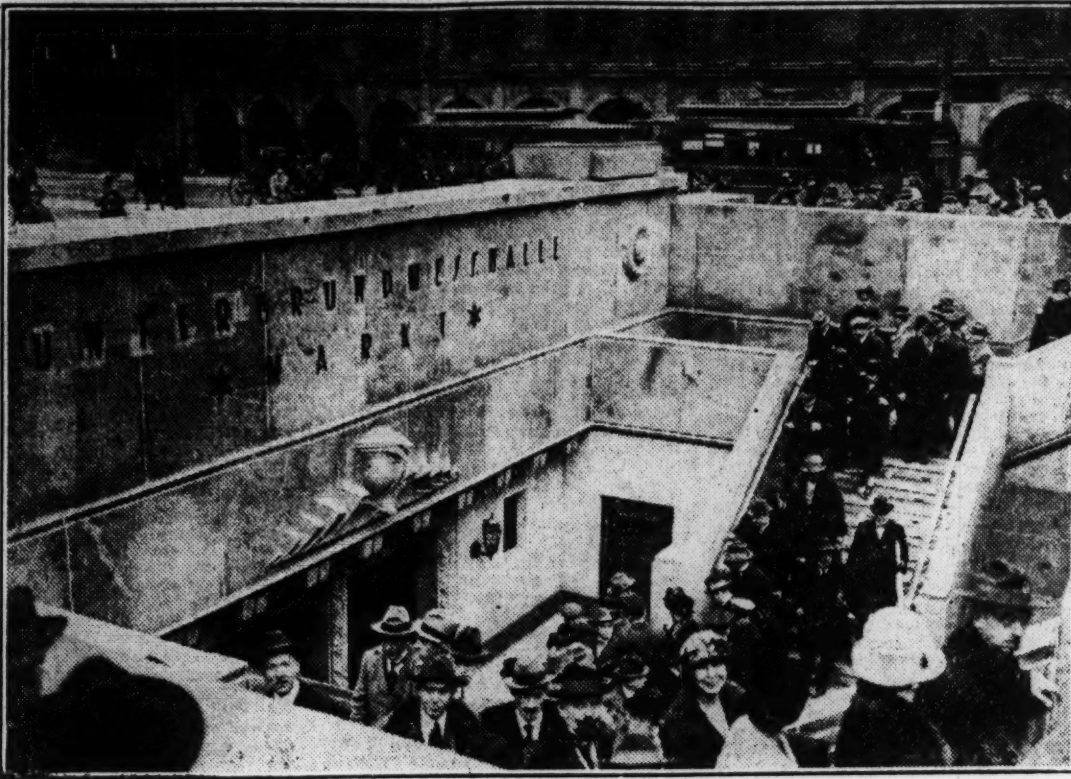
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Noted Fair a Barometer of German Industrial Conditions



ENTRANCE TO NEW SUBTERRANEAN EXHIBITION BUILDING
The Swarms of Visitors Made Additional Accommodation Imperative, With the Result That a New Underground Hall Was Built Under the Market Place, Containing 175 Stands.

ness accomplished during the fair. While it was said that exhibitors of the textile fair were satisfied, other exhibitors left the exhibition much disappointed. This may be said especially of the furniture makers and the manufacturers of kitchen utensils. The cessation of building throughout Germany appears to have wrought havoc in this trade.

The exhibition of the Soviet Russian exposition, displayed among other things, dolls manufactured in Turin, cheese, and various samples of raw materials.

The United States Department of Agriculture showed in a special room samples of grain and cotton accord-

ing to the official standards, in order to assist buyers in selecting the right kinds.

and foodstuffs; animal products; vegetable products; minerals; chemical products; manufactured products. The Italian exhibition, which was located next to that of the Soviet Russian exposition, displayed among other things, dolls manufactured in Turin, cheese, and various samples of raw materials.

The United States Department of Agriculture showed in a special room samples of grain and cotton accord-

ing to the official standards, in order to assist buyers in selecting the right kinds.

better-known form of suspense that is inherent in a well-constructed dramatic situation. The loudest laughter of the evening greeted Silhouette's uncertain progress across the room with a tray of tea things, and his characteristic retrieving of the cream that spills from the wabbling pitcher.

For next week a double bill is announced: "Isabel," a witty continental comedy, and "Shall We Join the Ladies?" a mystery playlet by Sir James Barrie. On April 15 the company is to give "Three Wise Fools," at a special matinee. The proceeds are to go to provide instruments needed by the inmates' band at the Charleston State Prison. The company learned of this need during its recent performance of "Three Wise Fools" at the prison.

B. F. Keith's

At B. F. Keith's this week, Ruby Norton is unstinted with her songs, and gives an excellent rendering of the popular hit "O. Katerina." The Copley Plaza orchestra adds a little refinement to jazz, under William Boyle's leadership. Clara Kimball Young appears to good advantage in a brief comedy, "His Adorable Wife." Joe and Willie Hale have a rollicking time juggling, with everything in sight. Carter and Cornish, Negro dancers, are speedy in movement; Jack McLallen & "Sarah" are humorous in Chaplin fashion; Ralph C. Bevan and Beatrice Flint introduce new jokes in their act "A Slight Interruption"; the Wilson brothers are funny as American yodlers and the Billy Lamont trio performs difficult feats on the suspended wire.

Fenway Theater

At the Fenway Theater this week the feature picture is "The Recreation of Brian Kent," a version of Harold Bell Wright's novel of the same name. Kenneth Harlan has the part of a weak bank clerk who finds firmness of character in the wilderness to which he escapes from police pursuit. He is wanted for misappropriating the depositors' funds, a means of keeping up, with his frivolous wife, to the pace of a jazy set of spenders. Kent's regeneration is the product of his self-respect, restored to him through a rural schoolmarm's faith in him. Mary

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Au revoir!
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OUR GUARANTEE is unconditional. We say that the colours will not fade. If they do we replace immediately and refund the cost of making and trimming.

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BOY SCOUT CAMP PLANS OUTLINED

Methods by Which 30,000 Boys Will Be Taught to Swim Are Described

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 7 (Special).—Capt. Fred C. Mills addressed the New England camp conference of the Scouts here this morning, outlining the methods of efficient camp organization by which it is planned to teach 30,000 boys to swim this season.

Captain Mills has been with the Red Cross for years and spoke in high terms of the help that organization has received from the Scouts. He favors the "buddy" system in camp, recommends that the swimming areas be clearly defined and counsels the use of wooden boats in preference to steel.

Capt. Robert Miller of the life saving division of the Red Cross followed, telling of plans to enlarge the work of the first aid institution in Plymouth, where many Scouts go for training. More of elementary swimming instruction will be given this year, he said, a bigger boating course will be instituted and also a new course in first aid, to be called the life teachers course. He praised the results of co-operation between the Red Cross and Scouts.

Oscar A. Erickson, Scout executive of Manchester, N. H., spoke on "Camp Program Making and Its Organization," and W. C. Wessel of the National Camp Department, on "Patrol Projects in Camp," with particular reference to work at the Eastern States Exposition. Brewer Corcoran, author and Scout commissioner of Springfield, spoke on "The Art of Story Telling."

At the noon luncheon Dudley H. Dorr, chairman of the Regional Executive Committee, spoke on "What the Regional Executive Committee Expects of Its Camps." This afternoon camp directors gave a review of successful "stunts" of last season and plans for the next fall conference were discussed.

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were the pioneers in introducing American Fancy Groceries into England. Now both British and American Residents & Visitors naturally come here to find all they associate with "Home." A feature is made of supplying Steamer Trampers of Choice Dessert Fruits for "Bon Voyage."

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Luncheon, Table d'Hôte & a la Carte
Music during afternoon.

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A large selection of Coats and Wreaths that have been specially designed for large and small figures always in stock.

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The Feline Aristocrat—Pausing on the "Wonder Tour"—Smoking Mountain



"Best" is a much misused word, but how else are we to describe Winter Wonder? This white fluffy bunch of purrs is owned by Miss E. V. Celty of Cleveland, O.

By United

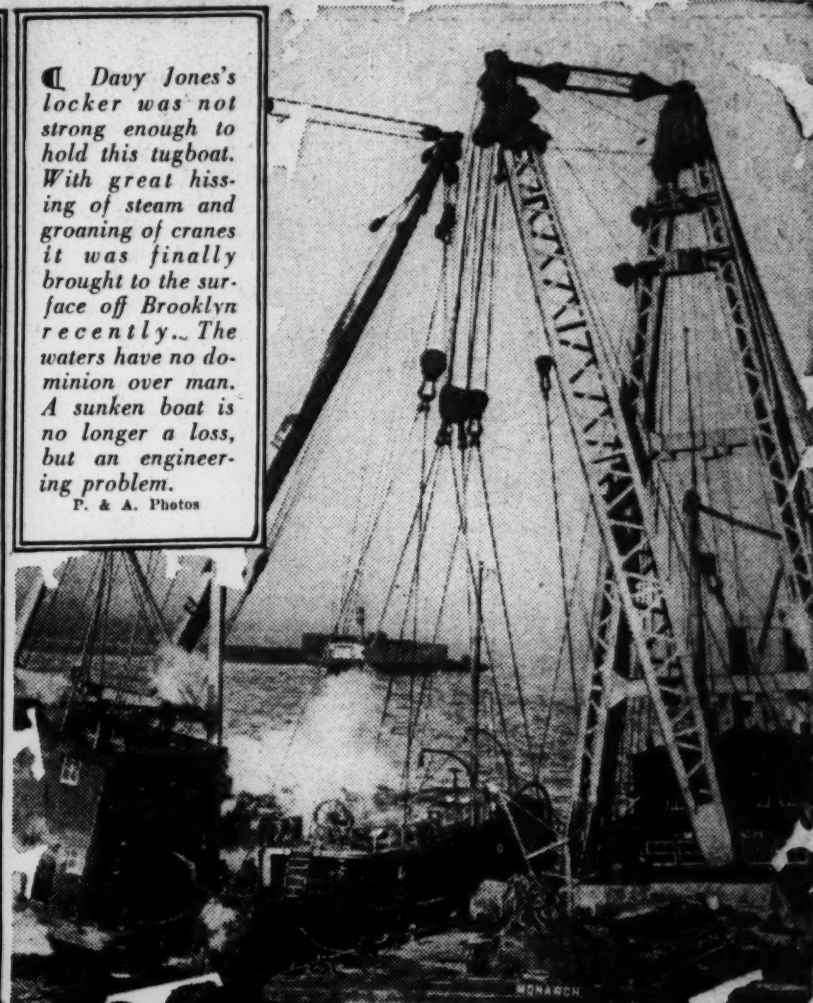


Two of America's incomparable beauty spots, Yosemite and Lake Tahoe, are now linked with a highway which carries the tourist through the wonderland of California's high Sierras. Here we are at Lake Ellery.

Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

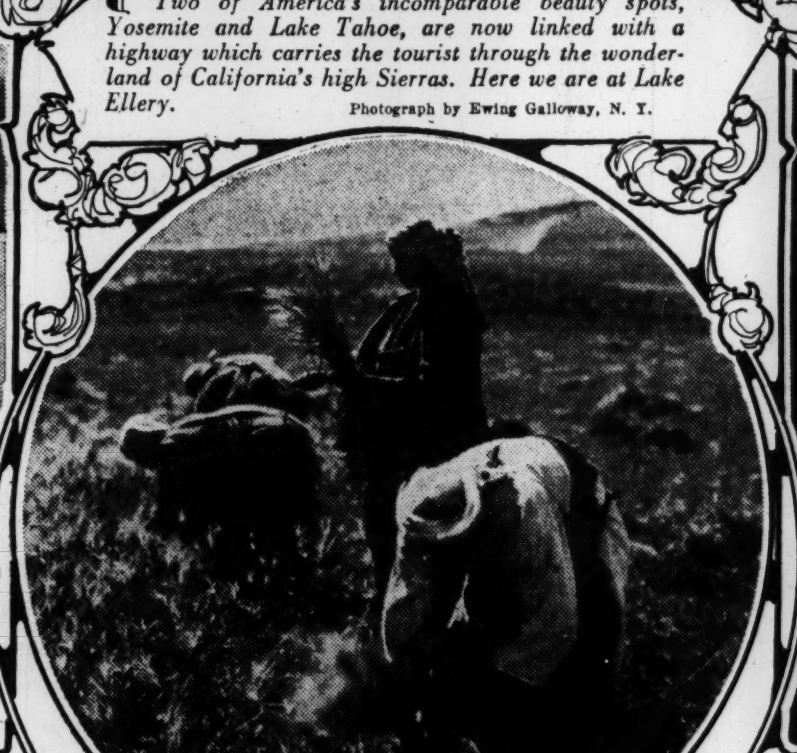
Davy Jones's locker was not strong enough to hold this tugboat. With great hissing of steam and groaning of cranes it was finally brought to the surface off Brooklyn recently. The waters have no dominion over man. A sunken boat is no longer a loss, but an engineering problem.

F. & A. Photos



Getting bumped is a salutary course in the "University of Hard Knocks," but during the Lenten races at Cambridge, the crew whose shell is bumped is out. This old British system allows several crews in narrow waters.

United Newspictures



As its Aztec name implies, Popocatepetl is a "smoking mountain." With its white gleaming dome belching dark billowy clouds against the blue enamel of a Mexican sky, there is no more picturesque volcano in the world.

Fotograms

"Then said Boaz unto Ruth, Hearest thou not, my daughter? Go not to glean in another field, neither go from hence, but abide here fast by my maidens." Ruth II: 3.

American Colony, Jerusalem.



Holland will always revere its cumbersome windmills, for with their aid the sea was made a shore. The man in our Rotterdam picture, by the way, is a milkman, not a fireman.

© Publishers Photo Service



Transit systems everywhere have found it possible to carve neat profits out of the nickel and the dime, but it has remained for the "one-cent railway" in Newark, N. J., to shave dividends off the lowly penny.

Keystone View Co.



A Topic at the Breakfast Table

free The new Corn Products cook book, beautifully illustrated, contains over 100 valuable recipes for preparing delicious foods. Write to the Corn Products Refining Company, Dept. 14, and you will receive a copy **ABSOLUTELY FREE.**



Most men know and appreciate deliciously prepared food, but few of them know anything about the cooking of it.

It is not unusual, however, while a young husband is enjoying a really delicious dish, for him to ask his wife how she makes it. It needn't be anything extraordinary to attract his attention—for instance, just a few crisp, dry, golden brown French fried potatoes.

The modern young housewife can quickly tell him that for perfect deep frying she knows nothing better than MAZOLA.

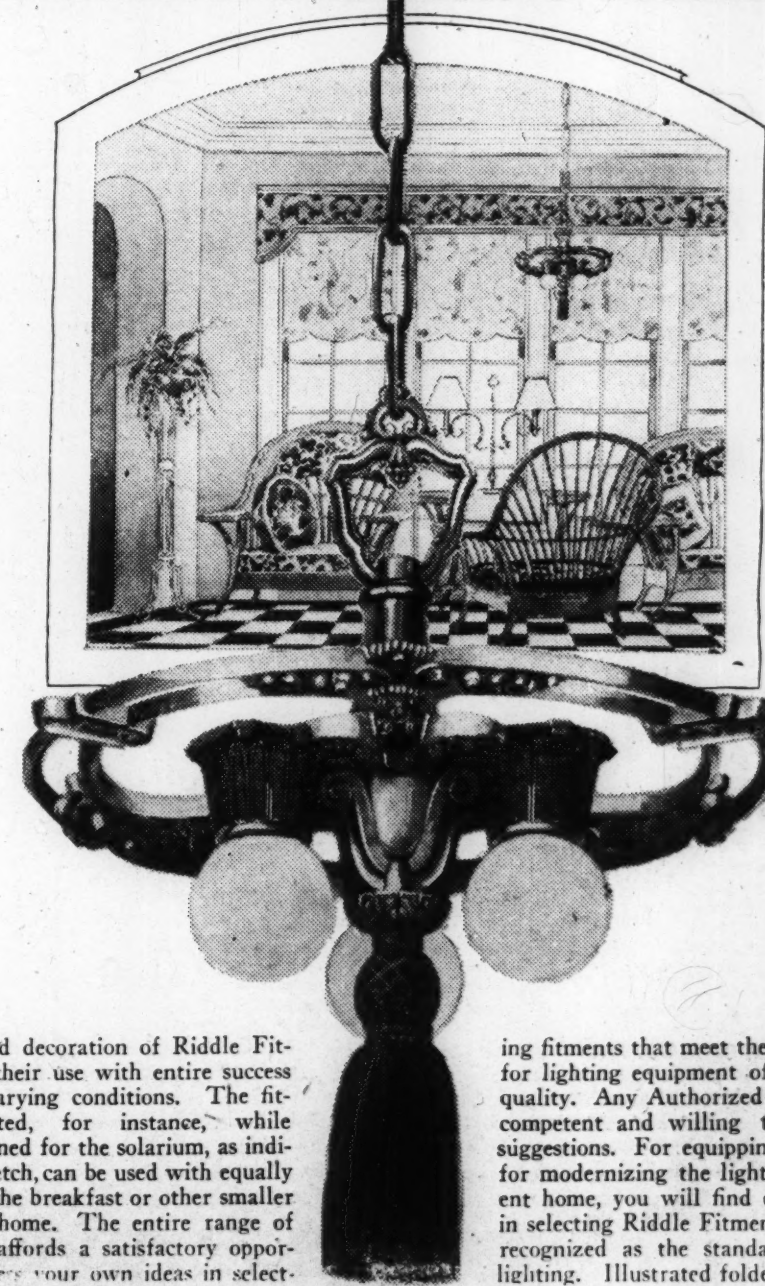
French fried potatoes cooked in MAZOLA have that delicious golden brown crispness which everyone delights in, and eggs fried in MAZOLA are of unsurpassed delicacy and tenderness—light, fluffy and crisp around the edges.

MAZOLA is a pure vegetable oil, as sweet and wholesome as the corn from which it comes. Once you fry with MAZOLA you will never go back to the old-fashioned method of frying with grease.

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Fixture illustrated, No. 2456, \$22.50.
Other solarium and breakfast room types, \$13.50 to \$37.50.
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THE EDWARD N. RIDDLE COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio

Theatrical News of the World Musical Events

The Kabuki Drama of Japan

Tokyo, Japan
Special Correspondence
All theaters in Japan maintain their own stock companies and some of them their own dramatists. The Kabuki-za company embraces between 150 and 200 actors, all men, since this theater has not adopted the innovation of women on the stage. Among them is Utaemon, generally conceded to be the greatest living actor of Japan, although his fellow actor, Uzaemon, also ranks high. Ganjuro and Nizaemon, the two most famous players in Osaka, are loaned to the Tokyo Kabuki-za from time to time, as are also the two stars of the Imperial Theater, Koshiro and Baike.

The belief in the West that a Japanese drama lasts for hours on end is groundless, but its acceptance is easily accounted for. The theatrical performance itself begins at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continues until after 10 at night. During this time, however, a series of four stage offerings have been presented, perhaps two tragedies, a farce and a dance. Intervals of 20 to 30 minutes occur between these offerings, and there are also long intervals between acts, during which time the members of the audience stroll about, visit the restaurants or divert themselves in other ways which prevent the six to seven hours' performance from becoming monotonous.

A Popular Theater
The leadership of the Kabuki-za in Japan's dramatic field dates back to its opening on Nov. 25, 1889. Practically every famous actor of the past four decades has trod its boards, many of them as members of its regular company and others as temporary "loans" from other theaters. Danjuro the Ninth and Kikugoro the Fifth set a precedent to which Utaemon, Uzaemon and Nizaemon of today must measure up. The theater has consistently refused to depart from the kabuki drama as it has come down from the Genroku era, refusing to be enticed by innovations from the West as have other theaters. Even the erection of the magnificent Imperial Theater under government patronage did not cause the Kabuki-za to lose its supremacy with the public.

The kabuki drama is not old as age goes in Japan. It sprang spontaneously from the popular entertainers, artists and actors excluded from the pleasures enjoyed by the aristocrats and samurai, or warrior class, in the old days. Drama, or rather the religious dance that was the precursor of the drama, is traced by the Japanese back through their centuries of history to the mythological age of the gods.

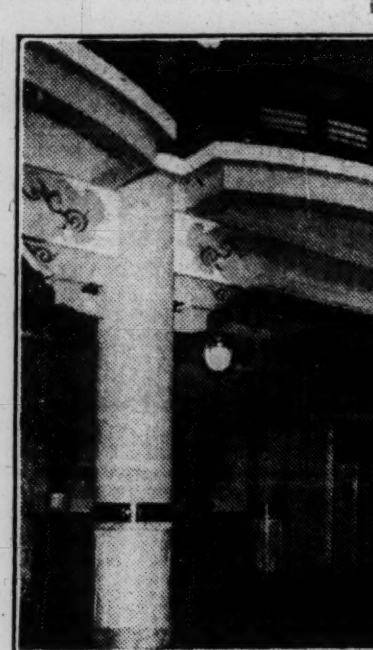
For centuries the dance remained, as in other countries, a religious rite performed in the Shinto shrines. With the coming of the Chinese culture of the Tang Dynasty, Chinese music was taken over bodily and introduced into the court. At the time of the establishment of the Shogunate, that at Kamakura in the thirteenth century, the Buddhist religious semidramas, semidramas made a great appeal to the warrior class, and from them was evolved the No drama, in which actor and playwright are subservient to interpretation. The No is a combination of music, posturing and dialogue, severely rule-bound, with but little action, appealing to the ear and intellect rather than to the eye.

Rise of Democratic Art
It was during the early part of the long Tokugawa Shogunate that the democratic stage of Japan evolved. More than 100 years before, one of the Shinto shrine dancers had performed on a public street in the capital city of Kyoto, after which he wandered from place to place, for the entertainment of the people. Others followed his lead, until the Government decreed that thereafter only men might give public entertainment. The name kabuki was first applied to this pioneer dancer. The introduction of the three-stringed samisen into Japan from the Luchu islands constitutes another high water mark for the drama, for in time the musical compositions for the No were adapted to this instrument of the streets and there followed the puppet shows, which have survived to this day.

Drawing on both the No drama and the marionette performances extensively, the kabuki is found to embrace four classifications: Historical dramas, plays of everyday life, fantastic, imaginative improvisations and a music-posture play.

The older historical dramas seldom bear any relation to the truth, since the representation of historical subjects was forbidden by law. As a consequence the playwright fixed on this or that particular historical character and took him through a manner of imaginative and improbable episodes. The improvisations, also, are far distant from truth and realism. In Tokyo they were originated by Danjuro the First, who instructed his pupils to represent impossible prowess or legendary heroes with the zest of an untutored boy, as an offset to the dramas of Osaka depicting amorous scenes. The posture-dance finds its model in the No drama and the doll theater, embracing plot, music, acting, color, scenery and movement.

It is to the sawamono, the drama of everyday life, that one must turn to find the best in kabuki. The gamut of situations, scenes and emotions depicted is inexhaustible. "The Forty-Seven Ronin" is, perhaps, the best known abroad and it is still among the most popular in Japan. The technique of the kabuki is, to the westerner at first, extremely complicated. The drama is primarily a picture for the eyes, although dialogue is carried on and an orchestra chorus seated on the stage plays very much the same rôle that was played by the chorus in classical Greek drama, aiding in the action with explanation to the audience. Perhaps reference to a work by Mr. Yonezo Hamamura of the Tokyo Kabuki-za will best give an under-



PART OF THE LOBBY OF THE NEW KABUKI THEATER, TOKYO
An Article on This Theater Appeared in the Monitor on March 12, 1925.

standing of "how to enjoy a kabuki play," which is the title of his book. There are, he says, six groups of people who go to the theater: the aristocrats, the samurai, the merchants, the artisans and the common people. Each group has its own way of enjoying the play. The aristocrats and samurai are interested in the plot and the characters. The merchants and artisans are interested in the music and the dance. The common people are interested in the spectacle and the excitement. The kabuki drama is not old as age goes in Japan. It sprang spontaneously from the popular entertainers, artists and actors excluded from the pleasures enjoyed by the aristocrats and samurai, or warrior class, in the old days. Drama, or rather the religious dance that was the precursor of the drama, is traced by the Japanese back through their centuries of history to the mythological age of the gods.

The "make-up" referred to by Mr. Hamamura comprises the costume, wig and painted facial expression. These have largely come from the puppet show, when one fixed expression was possible to the doll-actor. The formalized "ritual" for expressing this or that emotion is extremely elaborate. Because of the necessity for change of ensemble as the mood changes, the "invisible" props, the legitimate descendants of the puppet manipulators, appear on the stage to alter the costume or to do whatever may be necessary.

Under the "internal" category, the traditional canons of the kabuki largely depend on the contents and sequence of action in a drama, although this is being slightly expanded at present. For instance, the opening drama of the opening bill of the new Kabuki-za, written especially for the occasion, dealt with the coming to Tokyo (then Yedo) of the first of the Tokugawas, an event which drastically altered for the better the destiny of the city.

The kabuki drama seems strange and incomprehensible when it is first witnessed, but an understanding of the subject removes this feeling. But whether strange or familiar, there is always conveyed the impression of art and of finished artistry.

"The Charming"
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 5.—Rivoli Theater. "The Charming," a motion picture adapted by Sada Cowan from Henry Becque's novel "Marposa," directed by Sidney Olcott.

Pola Negri sits astride her new-voiced vehicle with consummate ease. She has been coaxed here into gentler lines than are often her portion, and her whole performance seems more delicately shaded and not one whit less forceful than usual. Undoubtedly she is one of the really great artists of the screen. It is a delight to watch her continuous registration, her constant sense of centralization in her work. "The Charming" sets out rather interestingly with Miss Negri cast as a dancer in a little Spanish town whither a group of American motorists are led. Not versed in the niceties of social etiquette this charming dancer makes eyes at not only the young gentleman of the party but at the chauffeur as well. Marposa and her buxom mamma are eventually transported to New York where fame attends the daughter's Parisian efforts, and the plot centers about these oddly assorted rivals for Marposa's affections. More should have been made of the unconventional hero part given to Robert Frazer to play, and less of the rather overdone amblings of the part entrusted to Wallace MacDonald. Trickle Friganza is excellent as the watchful mamma whose hill-town table manners hardly coincide with those of New York's smart set.

R. F.

The Colorado Little Theater Tournament

DENVER, Colo., March 30 (Special Correspondence).—Members of the Masque and Sandal Dramatic Society of the Colorado Springs High School were awarded the Douglas Fairbanks trophy, awarded as first prize in the Colorado State Theater tournament, sponsored by the Denver Community Players and held in Denver, March 26 to 28. The youths presented "The Valiant," a one-act play by Holworthy Hall and Robert Midgley. The presidents' round table of the Denver Service Clubs gave \$50 in cash to the winners of the trophy. The Misogynists, a group of Denver High School lads, presenting "A Night at an Inn," by Lord Dunsany, received the second prize of \$50 from George Allison, Denver manufacturer. The Otis Players of Denver were third and received \$50 from the Denver Community Players. They played "The Rugs," by Monica Barry O'Shea.

The Colorado Made Goods Club offered a prize to the Colorado playwright whose play ranked first among the four by Colorado writers. "Ten Seconds," by Robert Courtney, was considered the best.

The two groups participating in the Denver tournament represented high schools, colleges, private amateur groups, dramatic departments of churches and clubs, and the American Association of University Women. The contestants were judged according to the following standard:—50 per cent for presentation, meaning, interpretation, or "how well the idea of the play was put over"; 25 per cent for acting; 15 per cent for setting; 10 per cent for selection of the play.

The Douglas Fairbanks trophy is a plaque 28 by 16 inches, mounted on an oak panel. On the sides it is designed to represent the proscenium of the stage and in the center of the arch is the mask of the Denver Community Players signifying drama, both comedy and tragedy. Drapes, curtains and a drop are shown. On the drop is inscribed, "Douglas Fairbanks trophy, awarded to the best company of players in the Colorado State Theater annual tournament, sponsored by the Denver Community Players, 1925." At the base is further written:—"Perpetual ownership to be invested with the players having achieved this honor three times."

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"Iris" Revived in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, March 27

AT THE Adelphi Theater, a revival of "Iris," a drama by Sir Arthur Pinero, with Gladys Cooper and Henry Ainley. The cast: Frederick Maldonado, Henry Ainley, Laurence Treadwell, Norman Forbes, Archibald Kay, Gerald Ames, Colonel Wynning, C. Diney, Rosebuck, Servant, George Lee, Smith, Wright, Iris Bellamy, Gladys Cooper, Fanny Sylvain, Winnie Griffiths, Aurea Tyse, Joan Maude, C. Diney, Violet Campbell, Miss Piment, Hannah Kello, Servant, Gwendolyn Floyd.

When "Iris" was first produced at the Garrick in September, 1901, it was at once accorded a place among the very best plays of the period, and its author, I believe, has always regarded it as one of his major compositions. Literary and readable, beyond and other of Pinero's works—a powerful though somber novel set in dramatic form—it is also a first-rate stage play, cleverly built up around the consistently drawn figure of its central character.

The effect of its straightforward realism and picturesqueness is heightened by a number of subtle semi-symbolic touches, such as the bird-cage, the ring, the latchkey, the check book, and the vase, most of which, in common with the play's ending, owe their presence, I doubt not, to the then dominant influence of Ibsen. "Iris" seen on the stage even today makes one realize that only a somewhat deeper penetration into human character and a more natural turn of dialogue were needed to make of Pinero a very great dramatist.

Difference in Codes
Welcome then was this revival at the Adelphi; though one has to admit that the audiences on the first few nights, at any rate, were not very strongly moved. Their comparative coldness was due in part to the author's deliberate method of setting out his story—Henry Arthur Jones would have such a play moving on the second night. This is an interesting revival, from many points of view, well worth seeing.

The Friends of Music:
A Recital by Heifetz
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 5.—Carl Flesch, violinist, appeared at the concert given under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music at the Town Hall this afternoon, taking part in a presentation of the Mozart concerto in A major for violin and orchestra. He was assisted by an orchestra of something like old-school smallness, Artur Bodanzky conducting. He found himself able, with but comparatively few strings, to play the solo melodies distinctly and eloquently in the lower part of his instrument's range no less than in the higher.

His offering of a work of this type from an eighteenth-century repertory must have led listeners to ponder its historic significance. How did Mozart regard the concerto form? Did he realize the great place it was to win in years to come? He must have known that was something more than a development of the accompanied violin piece. To him, indeed, writing in the year 1775, it must have seemed a new musical type, calculated to express the feeling of a new day. For what happens is this: Out steps a man from the mass of men; and there begins an exchange of views, he venturing to instruct the commonwealth, and the

parallel considered. The one dramatist who has brought a typically modern outlook to bear upon this same subject—the gradual downfall of an amiable, sensitive woman, at once too fine and not fine enough, to grapple with the circumstances in which she is placed—is Mr. Galsworthy, in his clever play (1913) "The Pigeon," which makes an illuminating companion volume to "Iris." In realism, subtlety of character, and naturalness and truth of dialogue, Galsworthy

commonwealth taking occasion to measure his doctrine, or advice, by its own thinking and its own necessities. As a rule, the discussion is cheerful. But in the latter part of the play, note the grumbling! Then, understanding and pleasantness again.

Jaucha Heifetz, the violinist, gave a recital in Carnegie Hall this afternoon, presenting, for one number, the Beethoven sonata in C minor (No. 7) with Isidor Achron accompanying him at the piano; and for another, the Chaconne of Bach for violin solo, his own hands supplying both melody and harmony in the remarkable way that the composer prescribes. Few enough are the pairs of the artists who can make a Beethoven sonata for violin and piano interesting; but Messrs. Heifetz and Achron are among them. Beethoven seems, when writing his violin sonatas, to have overestimated the tone power of the violin, and even if that were not the case Mr. Heifetz would doubtless find technical and interpretative solution of the problem, such insight has he into Beethoven's style, and such enthusiasm, what's more, for Beethoven's message.

Among the activities scheduled in the Town Hall bulletin is a concert by the Williams College Choir, to be given on the evening of April 8, under the direction of Charles L. Safford. The choir will be assisted by Mme. Laura Tappen Safford, violinist.

Thanks to a grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust the new library of the British Drama League is now established in pleasant quarters at 8, Adelphi Terrace, London, where there is room for 8000 volumes.

J. B. Fagan's repertory company of Oxford Players will be at the Ambassadors, London, for a short season soon in a new play by Richard Hughes, entitled "A Comedy of Good and Evil."

W. P. T.

W. P. T.

W. P. T.

Shakespeare in Vienna

Vienna, March 17
Special Correspondence

FOLLOWING closely after his presentation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Max Reinhardt has now revived "King Lear" at the Theater in der Josefstadt. It is a full year since "The Merchant of Venice" was revived under Reinhardt's direction, and it is safe to say that none of his productions since then has equaled this "King Lear." From Herr Klopfer, who played the king, to the least soldier, the acting was intense and never lost its finish. Herr Klopfer was an extraordinary Lear, a large man with a voice whose whisper carried to every corner of the house. His acting was the fruit of many years of training.

The art of Reinhardt made itself felt in the scenery and costumes, as well as in the careful casting. He was able to maintain the simplicity required for the many scenes, without becoming colorless, by his use of costumes and a rugged series of hangings. The first scene, held a vast map of gold and black, the domed ceiling of the theater was the scene of the king's throne. In another scene a ponderous chain swayed down and gripped a clasp. In still another a portcullis reaching up as far as could be seen was raised and lowered by means of black and ropes upon the stage. The storm was well managed.

Three things were in the cast: Hugo, the father, playing the part of Kent; Helene as Cordelia, and Hans as Edgar, son of Gloucester. A higher grade of acting than each brought to his or her part could scarcely have been asked for. The success of this family lies in the earnestness and sincerity which each member brings to the rôle under consideration.

"Hamlet" was played recently at the State Burgtheater over red-carpeted stage and steps and before black curtains. Black, red, red, black. The part of the prince was taken by Hans, son of Gloucester. A German translation of Shakespeare's tragedy was that of A. W. Schlegel. The performance may be counted a success; it was certainly no slight

tribute to the work of the director of this theater, Herr Franz Herlich, and to Herr Aslan that the audience received it as one of the greatest performances of the winter season. Each new actor seems to give Hamlet a different character. The very fact that the part is considered the goal of most actors places about it a halo of difficulty. All the more credit must, therefore, be given to Herr Aslan.

Scenery was reduced to a minimum, the one exception being made in favor of the play within the play. In this case a drop was used, showing the castle, with fields and a winding road climbing away from it. Hamlet's lines were enunciated with remarkable clearness and artistry. The chief fault to be found with Herr Aslan's acting was that, in his effort to be classical, he became ultra-classical. He could never quite forget himself or his own particular interpretation of his rôle.

Almost the same disapprobation might be leveled at the production itself. The heavy black curtains and glaring, red floor ran classicism in this instance to the ground. Hamlet's chief point of vantage was the prompter's box, black-draped, placed against the center of the footlights. From this dull citadel he delivered his soliloquy, "To be or not to be," during which soliloquy he studiously assumed a hundred different poses.

The production of "Hamlet" will probably be added to the mulled traditions of the Burgtheater as something later to be copied—by young actors with hushed breath. And a higher grade of acting than each brought to his or her part could scarcely have been asked for. The success of this family lies in the earnestness and sincerity which each member brings to the rôle under consideration.

The Irish Players are so successful with "Persevering Pat" at the Little Theater, London, that they are to continue with it instead of running a repertory season of Irish plays. "The Colonnade," by Stark Young, is to be given in London by The Incorporated Stage Society, with Jean Cadell in the chief feminine part.

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THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE
Special Mats. Tuesday & Friday at
2:30, beginning Tuesday, April 7th,
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THE HOME FORUM

Hazlitt in the Fine Arts

IF THE majority of that goodly company of men and women who find delight in the less technical critical essay should cast their votes for the writer possessing the highest power to impart his own enthusiasms, we should probably find that the choice would fall upon William Hazlitt. For, although not a poet, he was endowed with all the poet's sensitiveness to every nuance of form and color, and he was impelled by the urge to communicate the zest of his experience. Hence it is that he found no word in our language sufficiently rich in connotation to describe aesthetic pleasure: "taste" was too polite and cold. So he went to a warmer climate, to a more ardent people, and borrowing a term pulsating with Italian fervor he adopted gusto, domesticating for the first time in England all its colorful intensity. And gusto became the lifeblood of his own vivid expressions of abounding delight in literature. It is the keynote of that stimulus which he imparts to us his admirers.

"Vividness" and "color" are the phrases that spring naturally to thought, then, in connection with Hazlitt. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to recall that his earliest and for some years his absorbing predilection led him to the practice and interpretation of the visual arts. Soon after the famous meeting with Coleridge in that memorable year of 1798, when he had just reached his majority, he seems first to have committed his energies to the satisfaction of this eager desire. His brother John had already become established as a painter, and for several years William was a constant visitor at the studio. By 1802 he had definitely decided to embark upon the painter's career himself and he next found him at the Louvre where he spent joyous months copying masterpieces. Returning to England he wandered about for two years making portraits, but after a last effort in 1805—the picture of his friend Charles Lamb in the incongruous garb of a Venetian senator, now hanging in the National Portrait Gallery—he renounced the actual practice of painting forever.

All this time, however, through concrete performance he had been penetrating with keen vision into the vital nature of the world of art. And though the treasure of searching comment he brought back from his excursions into aesthetic theory are now largely forgotten, we must remember that he was chosen to write the article on "Fine Arts" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* for the seventh edition of 1824. Such a tribute may serve to reveal the not unworthy place which he held a century ago in the field of English art criticism. On careful reconsideration, indeed, it may be that we shall eventually recognize him as one of the first notable exponents of the romantic revolt in art theory as he now is

claimed as a pioneer prophet of romanticism in literary criticism. For unquestioned romantic "rebel" he was. And inevitably against the laws of classical painting and of all classic art, as expounded with such eloquence in the "Fifteen Discourses," delivered before the Royal Academy by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hazlitt directed his revolt. It was David against Goliath, for Sir Joshua's notable formulation of the classical fundamentals was established gospel, and, aside from the young Hazlitt's challenge, remained undisputed up to the great insurrection of Turner and Ruskin's subsequent defense of Turner's impressionism.

The foundation of these "Discourses" was the traditional classic doctrine that art must embody not the actual or individual object but a composite, typical idealization. But such art, Hazlitt objects with vigor, reflects the formal, artificial concept of the human mind. It does not represent nature faithfully in her abounding richness and particularity. "The ideal," he insists, "is not a negative but a positive thing. The artist is leaving out the details or peculiarities of an individual face does not make it one jot more ideal."

But it is the "grand style" of Reynolds against which Hazlitt waxes most impatient. The suppression of all the vividness of particular detail is to him the betrayal and falsification of nature. And the resulting effect of repose and restraint defeats the vital purpose of art which is to appeal powerfully to the senses; in other words—his own particular word—to arouse gusto. This central animating belief is thus defined: "Gusto is the power or passion in defining any object." This quality of representing literal lifelessness so as to reproduce in the beholder the same abounding sensation of vitality he finds in Titian's flesh colors and in his landscapes also, in all of Michael Angelo's forms, in Corregio in certain figures of Rubens, especially the fauns and satyrs, and everywhere in Rembrandt. Thus of one of Titian's landscapes he writes: "The winds seem to sing through the rustling branches of the trees, and already you might hear the twanging of bows resound through the tangled mazes of the wood."

Benjamin West's picture "St. Peter Martyr" makes you "hear floating near in dim harmonies the pealing anthem, and the heavenly choir." These illustrations convey a beautiful and abiding suggestion of the significant historically than might first appear, for it was at the time a novel and eloquent harbinger of the romantic emphasis upon the appeal of several senses through the medium of one—in the case of the plastic arts, through visual effects. Such enthusiastic responsiveness may lead one like Hazlitt into extremes, as when he exclaims that the "perplexed" Titian is "like an exhalation of the sun, a warm, art-critic perhaps has ever surpassed his power to evoke the utmost vitality of painting and translate it into vivid language. Take his interpretation of four religious paintings of Rubens: "You see everything but patriarchs, primers' men and women walking among temples or treading the sky—or the earth, with an 'air and gesture proudly eminent,' as if they trod the sky—when man first rose from nothing to his native sublimity." Such "typical" example will exonerate him from all suspicion that he craves from art only stimulating sensation.

To the inherent technical excellence of painting Hazlitt seemed quite indifferent, for in all the essays he scarcely ever mentions the qualities of design, of modeling, of the fundamental quality of composition. Perhaps this temperamental indifference is the reason why he did not continue as a painter himself. Perhaps, too, this is an important reason why we never hear of him in the history of art criticism, the professional critic must perceive the constant concern with the fundamental technical aspects. Hazlitt's point of view is, therefore, strictly limited. What he demands in the fine arts is the vitality of representation which arouses the corresponding vitality of emotion in the spectator. Hence the critic or interpreter should be able to voice his emotions with no less vividness of thought, to so react and report with gusto.

The same belief, so strikingly practiced, pervades his literary criticism, which is of course much better known. Hence his interpretation about the voice of God in the "Lyrical Ballads" produced upon him "the effect that arises from the turning up of the fresh soil." Certain verse of his time "breaks in pieces the golden images of poetry and de-luxes its armorial bearings and melt them down in the mold of common humanity." Coleridge's genius "had angelic wings, and fed manna." His thoughts did not seem to come from labor and effort; but as if borne on the gusts of genius, and as if the wings of his imagination lifted him from off his feet. His voice rolled on the ear like the pealing organ, and its sound alone was the music of thought. It is in his descriptions, you then saw the progress of human happiness and liberty in bright and never-ending succession, like the steps of Jacob's ladder, with airy shapes ascending and descending, and with the voice of God at the top of the ladder." On every page he thus communicates his own intensity.

William Hazlitt turned early in his career away from the practice and interpretation of the fine arts to the interpretation of literature. But he never lost his enthusiasm for the fine arts. Stevenson once wrote, "It will be found true, I believe, in a majority of cases, that the artist writes with more gusto and effect of those things which he has only wished to do, than of those which he has done." How much Hazlitt regretted the early ambitions so imperfectly fulfilled I know not. But there can be no question of the value of his interpretation in both spheres. We can only be grateful for what he carried over from the fine arts into literature.

A New Zealand Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Such a garden!—one I know of—
Where the foxglove and the lily
Make me look up and respect them
For they grow so far above me!

In one corner swings a hammock,
Hid in fastnesses of green,
Lost in shady wildernesses
With the sunlight in between.

Such a garden!—one I know of—
When the summer season comes.
Bringing bushes to the peaches
Such a garden!—one I know of—
And the bloom upon the plums.

O the asters and the dahlias
And the pumpkins are a-breeze!
While a passing breeze makes
Tangles
In the tresses of the maize.

All the world is wrapped in stillness,
And one only hears the sound
Of a pair that rustles downward
On its journey to the ground.

Such a hot and sleepy stillness!
But the peach tree cools her feet,
Padding in a froth of lilies,
While the world sleeps in the heat.

Maude Mary Cook.

Sirov and His Armenian Home

I count it a good fortune to have begun my first memories on the plain of the Araxes, in a village near Erivan. For, merely to open one's eyes there, or to look out over the roof-tops, is a lesson in spaciousness. Between the dome of Ararat on our south and the crests of Ala Goz on the north lay a wilderness like the sea, but a tinting of earth-colors seen in depths of air.

It is the cradle of our antiquity; not of the Hayk only, but of all mankind. Is it a perverse fate that maintains in so vast a sterility that nest of gardens, that ribbon of rice-fields about Erivan? Or is it by some design that this fertile upland stands arrested, a picture of the world in the days of Nuh?

My home was in Kanakir, a village blessed by streams which are the strands of the River Zanga, a braid of channels lost in the luxuriance it sustains. It was my father's choice, and I, a more pretentious suburb than the village of the merchants are reared.

It is ten leagues to the birth of Zanga in that fresh, Alpine sea which your map shows as the Gokeha Lake. Ten leagues; and from its high sources in solitary beauty, some lost stream brings "feeding water" to the town; waters gardens and turns the stones that grind our grain. Thence it falls to the Aras below Erivan.

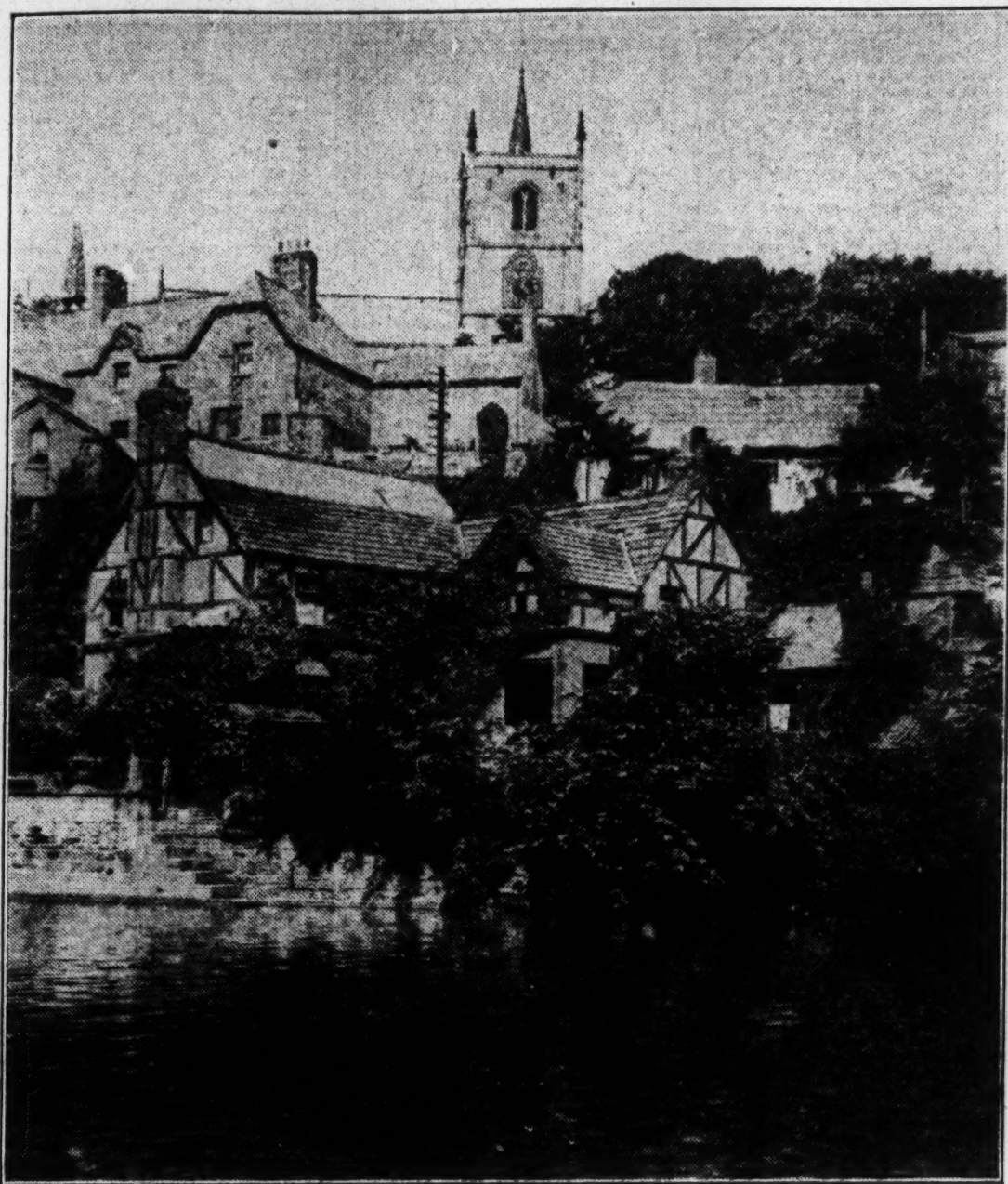
Only from such sources spring the ribbons of green that seem to continue in solitary beauty, some lost stream brings "feeding water" to the town; waters gardens and turns the stones that grind our grain. Thence it falls to the Aras below Erivan.

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Knaresborough

La ley invisible pero aplicable

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

NATURE and artifice went hand in hand to the making of Knaresborough. Like the fables in the folk-tales, they have showered gifts upon her, gifts of beauty and strength, gifts of history and tradition, gifts curious and wonderful. Nature, who gave the straight high cliffs and the flowing river, whispered to men to build the castle "which standeth magnificently and strong as a Rock" on the summit, and to stretch over the Nidd the bridge whose top reaches to the heights while its piers are hidden in the water far below. Nature and men together grouped the many-colored houses with their red roofs round the castle and below it, clambering down the rocks to the river. The little town with its steep streets, so quiet now, has seen liveliness enough in its day.

History has always been set down as the special study for statesmen, and for men who take interest in public affairs. For history is to nations what biography is to individual men. History is the chart and compass for national endeavor. Not a plank remains of the old ships that the first essayed unknown waters; the sea retains no track; and were it not for the history of these voyages contained in chronicles, in hoarded lore of all kinds, each voyager, though he were to start with all the aids of advanced civilization, (if you could imagine such a thing without history) would need the boldness of the first voyager.

And so it would be with the statesman, were the civil history of mankind unknown. We live to some extent in peace and comfort upon the results obtained for us by the chronicles of our forefathers. We do not see this without some reflection. But imagine what a full grown nation would be, if it knew no history—like a full grown man with only a child's experience.

By whom then should history be written? In the first place, by men of some experience, who have acted and suffered; who have felt, how manly men can care about nothing; who have observed how much is done in the world in an uncertain manner, upon sudden impulses and very little thought; and who, therefore, do not think themselves bound to have a deep-laid theory for all things. They should be men who have studied the laws of the affections, who know how much men's opinions depend on the time in which they live, how they vary with their age and their position. To make themselves historians, they should also have considered the combinations amongst men, and the laws that govern such things; for there are laws. Moreover, our historians, like most men who do great things, must combine in themselves qualities which are held to belong to opposite natures; must at the same time be patient in research and vigorous in imagination, energetic and calm, cautious and enterprising. Such historians, wise, as we may suppose they will be, about the affairs of other men, may, let us hope, be sufficiently wise about their own affairs, so as to understand that no great work can be done without great labor, that no great labor ought to look for its reward. But my reader will exclaim, as Russell to Imilo, on hearing the requisites for a poet, "Enough! thou hast convinced me that no human being can ever be an historian."

From "Friends in Council," by Arthur Helps.

LOS descubrimientos maravillosos de nuestros tiempos son conocidos por todos. ¿Qué adelantos tan enormes han efectuado en las comodidades de nuestra vida diaria! Sin embargo, hoy no hay nada que no haya existido siempre. Todos los elementos que gobiernan estas maravillas han existido siempre, pero, aunque rodeándonos, nos eran desconocidos. El salvaje y el hombre a quien los resultados de la investigación moderna son bien conocidos, se pueden encontrar el uno al lado del otro, no obstante sólo el último será capaz de utilizar hasta cierto grado el dominio sobre las antiguas creencias acerca de la densidad y del poder de la materia—dominio que temporalmente le es negado aún al otro. ¿En qué consiste la diferencia? ¿No es ignorancia lo que priva al uno del entendimiento del cual la educación ha dotado al otro?

Los hechos relativos a los descubrimientos materiales se pueden tomar como ilustración de los grandes hechos espirituales. Dios es omnipotente. Sus leyes están en derredor nuestro, utilizables a todo momento para curar y para ayudar. Y a pesar de eso, debido a la ignorancia, no son generalmente conocidos ni aplicados por la humanidad. La Ciencia Cristiana está enseñando al mundo a conocer y a aplicar las leyes de Dios, que son omnipotentes, aunque invisibles. Enseña que la poderosa fuerza invisible de Dios está siempre a la mano para curar toda clase de enfermedad, pecado, carencia y pesar, y que es posible adquirir y aplicar el conocimiento de su operación.

En el libro segundo de los Reyes hay un ejemplo notable de la diferencia que hay entre uno que ignora las leyes de Dios y uno que entiende estas leyes lo suficiente para aplicarlas y verlas operando. Había una muchacha cautiva de la tierra de Israel, "la cual sirviendo a la mujer de Naamán," dijo a su señora, Naamán, capitán del ejército del rey, podía ser curado de la lepra por alguien que vivía en el país de los israelitas. Cuando el rey de Siria oyó eso, mandó una carta al rey de Egipto, rogándole que curara a Naamán. Cuando el mensaje llegó, el israelita exclamó desesperado: "¡Soy yo Dios... para que éste envíe a mí a que sane un hombre de su lepra?" En cambio el profeta Eliseo, que entendía la bondad omnipotente de Dios, al saber de esta petición, no se perturbó en lo más mínimo. Estos dos hombres, en el mismo país, oyendo de la misma necesidad, experimentaban estados mentales diametralmente opuestos.

¿No era esta diferencia, aunque mucho más importante, comparable con la diferencia entre aquel que sabe utilizar el conocimiento humano y aquel que no lo sabe? Al que no las ha aprendido, por ejemplo, las leyes matemáticas podrán parecer misteriosas; para el que está iniciado en ellas, en cambio, son naturales e invariables, y aunque invisibles, para son comprensibles y aplicables. De la misma manera la Ciencia Cristiana prueba—como Eliseo demostró curando a Naamán—que no hay nada de místico en la ley espiritual siempre presente de la curación, sino que sus reglas se pueden aprender y lograr sus resultados benéficos.

Es esta ley invisible e inmutable de Dios omnipotente, el bien, a la cual se apega y a la cual se aplica el tratamiento de la Ciencia Cristiana. Hace mucho tiempo, el apóstol Pablo dijo: "No mirando nosotros a las cosas que se ven, sino a las que no se ven; porque las cosas que se ven son temporales, mas las que no se ven son eternas." Si lo que se ve es un cuerpo enfermo, un negocio en decadencia, una vida turbada, una costumbre pecaminosa, lo que hace falta es verlo como algo temporal, transitorio, sin realidad, por no ser de la creación de Dios. Cuando alguna de estas ilusiones confronta al Científico Cristiano, este vuelve sus pensamientos resueltamente hacia la verdad eterna que el mal específico del caso parece negar; mira hacia las cosas que no son visibles a la vista material—al Amor, Dios, y al hombre creado "a su imagen," a la armonía y a la paz. En proporción que uno se adhiere así a la idea de las realidades eternas y creadas por Dios, el sueño malo se desvanece, y se ve la ley de Dios en toda su operación perfecta—siempre aplicable, aunque invisible.

El error es siempre temporal: siempre tiene un fin, por muy poderoso y ofensivo que pretenda ser. Resulta, pues, que todo lo que parecemos ver, oír o sentir del mal es ilusorio. La ley de la Mente divina, siempre presente, siempre operativa, siempre demostrable, está a la mano, ha estado a la mano perpetuamente, para destruirlo.

Invisible but Available Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE wonderful discoveries of our time are familiar to all. What a tremendous difference they have made in everyday convenience! Yet there is nothing today that has not always been. All of the constituents governing these useful wonders have always existed, but, though all about us, were formerly unknown. The savage and the one to whom the achievements of modern research are well known may stand beside each other, yet only to the latter is there available a degree of dominion over the long held beliefs as to the density and power of matter, a dominion which is temporarily denied the other. Wherein consists the difference? Is it ignorance that deprives the one of the understanding that education gives the other?

The facts relating to material discoveries may be taken as illustrative of great spiritual facts. God is omnipresent. All about us His laws are available at any minute for healing and for help; yet because of ignorance, they are largely unknown and unapplied by mankind. Christian Science is teaching the world to know and use God's laws, which are omnipotent, although invisible. It is teaching that the mighty unseen power of God is ever at hand to heal all kinds of sickness, sin, lack, and sorrow, and that a knowledge of its operation may be gained and applied.

In the second book of Kings is a striking example of the difference between one uninstructed in God's laws and one who understands those laws well enough to apply them and see them operate. A little slave girl from the land of Israel, who "waited on Naamán's wife," told her mistress that Naamán, captain of the king's army, could be healed of leprosy by one living in the country of the Israelites. When the king of Syria heard this, he sent a letter to the king of Israel asking him to heal Naamán. When the message arrived, the Israelite was in despair and exclaimed, "Am I God, ... that this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy?" But the prophet Elisha, who understood the ever present goodness of God, in hearing of the request, was not at all disturbed. The two men, in the same country, hearing the same human need voiced, experienced diametrically opposite mental states.

Was not this difference, though far more important, comparable to the difference between the one who understands how to utilize human knowledge and the one who does not? To the uninstructed, for instance, mathematical laws might seem mysterious; to the initiated they are natural and invariable, and, although invisible, are comprehensible and available. Just so, Christian Science is proving, as Elisha proved by healing Naamán, that there is nothing mystical about the ever present spiritual law of healing, but that its rules may be apprehended and its beneficent results obtained.

It is this invisible and changeless law of omnipotent God, good, that is appealed to and employed in every Christian Science treatment. Long ago the Apostle Paul said, "We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." If that which is seen be a sick body, a failing business, a troubled life, a sinful habit, the need is to see it as temporal, transitory, unreal, because not of God's creation. The Christian Scientist, when faced with any such illusion, resolutely turns his thought to the eternal truth which the specific evil seems to deny. He looks at the things which are not seen by material sight—to Love, God, and man in His image, to harmony and peace. As he thus holds to the thought of the God-made and eternal realities, the evil dream vanishes, and God's law is seen in all its perfect operation—ever applicable, although invisible.

Error is always temporary; it always has an end, however powerful and outrageous it may claim to be. Thus, whatever we may seem to see or hear or feel of evil is unreal. The ever present, ever operative, ever demonstrable law of divine Mind is at hand, has always been at hand, with which to destroy it.

Every new discovery, even of so-called natural science, every new invention along the lines of transportation and communication, annuls some belief in material limitation of time or space. Thus, human thinking is slowly demolishing its own belief in substance matter. Sometime it will be realized by all mankind, as Christian Scientists are realizing, that constantly increasing measure, that which is seen and which all believe in, is no more when all belief in its reality is gone, is always temporal, and that, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

(An another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

Vision

It does not crumble like others away. This dream-built City. A dream, did I say? Yes, once it was John's; it is mine to-day.

And the world's forever and ever. Oh, the vision! It streams over all we do. And the fierce light of it smites through and through; That light is the truth of the things that are true Forever and ever and ever.

God lives and reigns; and the right lives too. Though little about it the old gods knew; And love and duty; all these are true Forever and ever and ever. —Samuel Valentine Cole, in "Goals Afar."

Pigeon Park

Down among some of the tallest buildings of the big mid-western city is a diminutive park with a distinction of its own. It belongs to the down-town pigeons. For what worthy or aesthetic purpose it was originally designed I do not know. It is certain that the pigeons have won it for their domain by right of colonization. It is not only their meeting place and their promenade ground, but a base for whatever daring flights they take among the giant buildings of the clanging, rushing "loop."

The pigeons are generous with their park. Men are welcome to the quiet square and a few loiterers are always to be seen walking about or resting on the benches. They often have their young, their chicks, of corn or bits of bread. Women and children but rarely find their way into this down-town garden, but among the men visitors there is no lack of variety. It may be judged by attire, they range from tramps to bankers, and in pigeon eyes all are equal. No hand is too rough or toll-worn for their recognition, provided it brings largesse.

All through the winter the colonists are fed. Whether the crusts of bread thrown upon the snow come from friends in the near-by art museum or from casual passers-by, it is all one. Doubtless the pigeons have several groups of well-wishers to thank for their winter care. I have seen rough-looking men, armed with baskets, breaking the crusts into crumbs to make easier picking for their small comrades.

At one side of the park the Fountain of the Great Lakes spills its fresh waters into a great bowl. The garbed, even ragged men, breaking the crusts into crumbs to make easier picking for their small comrades. At one side of the park the Fountain of the Great Lakes spills its fresh waters into a great bowl. The garbed, even ragged men, breaking the crusts into crumbs to make easier picking for their small comrades.

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Present indications are that April business will be large, with Easter buying an important factor.

The Brown Shoe Co. has deposited the regular quarterly dividend, payable March 20, record April 20.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The appointment to the Peking mission of John van A. MacMurray, Assistant Secretary of State, calls new attention to the very intelligent handling of vacancies in high diplomatic posts by President Coolidge.

President Coolidge's Diplomats

Within a few weeks he has had to fill the embassies at London and Berlin and the first-class legation at Peking. The vacancies occurring immediately after his inauguration afforded tempting opportunities for the paying of political obligations. If the temptation suggested itself, it was evidently set aside.

To London was sent Alanson B. Houghton, whose service at Berlin has been marked by notable tact and efficiency. If he has impressed himself little upon the American people, it is because of a notable self-restraint, bordering upon taciturnity. This quality, which perhaps evoked a certain fellow feeling in President Coolidge, will be difficult of manifestation at the Court of St. James's, where, by a long line of precedents, the American Ambassador has come to be regarded as a sort of "Old Faithful" of Anglo-American amity. Doubtless Ambassador Houghton will rise to the oratorical needs of the most talkative post in the whole diplomatic establishment, but his record suggests that he will say nothing that were better left unsaid.

To succeed Mr. Houghton, at Berlin, the President sent, not a politician, but an educator and trained diplomatist, Jacob Gould Schurman, president of the first Philippine Commission, Minister to Athens, and, latterly, Minister to Peking. Dr. Schurman has had ample opportunity to absorb diplomatic traditions and to manifest his diplomatic qualities. He goes to a Berlin very different in its standards and demands from the imperial court which, under the former Kaiser, turned the cold shoulder upon an American Ambassador because he was a college professor and obliged to live upon his salary.

Berlin today yields to no other diplomatic post in point of importance and of interest. Germany has shown itself indomitably democratic. In the recent election Von Ludendorff, standing as the candidate of the forces of reaction and imperialism, polled an insignificant vote. The German people have resolutely turned their backs upon reactionary plotters, have stabilized their currency and have taken up the task of economic reconstruction in a fashion that is commanding the admiration—though not the emulation—of continental Europe. The American Ambassador can be a helpful factor in the re-establishment of German credit throughout the world.

China has a central government to which envoys may be accredited, but which frequently fails of authority at home. Torn by civil war, fought in the main by mercenaries indifferent to the cause they served, without control of its own revenues, China presents to the diplomatist an ever-recurring problem. The President's appointee is a veteran in service within the State Department and in the field. He has served as secretary of legation at Peking and counselor at Tokyo. For the last five years he has been chief of the Department of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State. His politics? Nobody knows. The appointment is one more in the series that seem to have barred the door of the diplomatic service to the partisan politician.

It is reported that a vacancy is soon to arise in the Embassy to Madrid. The resignation of the present incumbent, Alexander P. Moore, is foreshadowed in apparently authoritative dispatches. Although not of the diplomatic profession, Mr. Moore has been a successful representative of the United States at the most conservative and aristocratic court of Europe. Diplomats shudder at the tales of his unconventional sayings and deeds, yet observers declare that his very naïveté has opened doors to him in Madrid closed against more discreet envoys. His lack of professional austerity is said to have appealed to a court and a people very tenacious of forms among themselves.

It will be interesting to see how President Coolidge will replace Mr. Moore. If the recent record is followed, a professional diplomatist will be sent to Madrid. Doubtless that is in the line of orderly development of the service. Even though we must admit that divine Providence has favored the United States by usually having an able diplomatist at every vital point in times of stress, it is high time that the Nation stopped taking chances with politicians in posts that only men trained in international affairs can efficiently fill.

In what was really an auxiliary proceeding in which the right of the Health Department of the city of New York to select a large number of appointees without warrant or authority under the civil service law or the rules of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for the alleged purpose of meeting a threatened epidemic, additional light was thrown upon the alleged methods of medical doctors and their organizations in manufacturing epidemic scares. In this particular case it was pointed out that 169 persons were added to the Health Department's pay roll, at an approximate annual cost of \$200,000 to the taxpayers of the city, upon the recommendation of the Health Commissioner, who declared the country was threatened with an epidemic of all manner of so-called communicable diseases.

Manufacturing Epidemic Scares

Many of these employees, selected without particular reference to their qualifications from a medical standpoint, were assigned to the public schools, where they proceeded to inflict upon all pupils whose parents did not protest, noxious injections of toxin-antitoxin and other

serums of greater or less potential harmfulness. And this in face of the fact, apparently well established by statisticians, that an average of more than 99 per cent of the children would not have acquired the disease which it was claimed measures were being taken to prevent, and in absence of any conclusive proof that the injections will prevent the disease in any case.

The fact was established at the hearing of the case that no such epidemic as that advertised existed at the time of the appointment of these employees, and that although their tenure was continued from time to time under the repeated threat of disaster, it was necessary finally to resort to a new alarm, in no way connected with the original scare, in order to keep the beneficiaries on the pay roll for a little while longer.

The bulletin of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau takes occasion to contrast the methods of the New York Health Department with that of Chicago in dealing with so-called epidemics or threatened epidemics. It quotes as follows from a recent bulletin issued by the Chicago Health Department:

Of all the instincts to which human beings are heir, fear is one of the most common, most compelling, and most disturbing in its results, both mentally and physically.

Millions of people the world over are learning how it is possible to protect themselves against this mesmerism of fear. Those who have learned the lesson best realize that this protection is not afforded by serums and antitoxins, but by a realization of man's absolute freedom from the maladies which medical doctors prescribe for their prevention. It has been attempted to forestall the enforced application of these so-called preventives by just such precautions as the people of New York supposed they had taken to insure a measure of efficiency in their health department. But every law was overridden, apparently, in the disregard of reasonable civil service regulations and the rules prescribed for the selection and appointment of public agents. The only excuse for this circumvention of the law was the alleged epidemic of contagion which did not materialize, and which even health department statistics indicate would not have materialized in any event.

To a person who has not been interested in athletic sports, either from the viewpoint of a contestant or a spectator, it no doubt seemed strange that such an organization as the Foreign Policy Association should have taken up as the topic of discussion at one of its meetings the subject of sport as a factor in international relations.

Sports and International Relations

On the other hand, to those who have followed the progress of sports throughout the world during the past years, and especially since the World War, the selection of this topic appeared as the most natural thing possible. That it proved to be a topic well worth while must have been the verdict of those who attended the meeting at the Hotel Copley-Plaza in Boston recently.

World peace and the bettering of international relations between all the peoples of the world are questions which have received much attention in the English-speaking countries. Few indeed are the individuals or nations which do not sincerely want to see the Golden Rule practiced throughout the world. Leaders in every line of human endeavor have for years worked for this end, and that much progress has been made cannot be questioned. Despite the World War and its after effects, the relations between the various nations at the present time are probably far better than they have ever been before. That they have not yet been brought to as high a standard as is desired or easily possible is equally true.

In times past diplomacy has seemed to be the chief agency through which the nations have worked for international betterment. Much has been accomplished in this way, so far as the leaders of nations have been concerned; but it has not accomplished as much with the peoples of the various nations, and in the final analysis it is these very people who must be reached before international relations shall attain their true level.

International sport is not a new thing. Over fifty years ago citizens from different countries met in friendly athletic rivalry, although in those early events only two nations were represented. With the renewal of the Olympic Games at Athens in 1896, sports brought together on one field representatives from several nations. And from then up to the present time there has been a constantly increasing field for international sports, until now there is hardly a nation in the world which does not at some time or other during an Olympiad face representatives from most of the other nations on the sporting field. The Olympic Games, the Henley Royal Regatta, the Davis Cup for lawn tennis, the Westchester Cup for polo, the various yachting trophies and national championships are some of the events which bring the athletes of various nations face to face.

Those persons who have taken part in these competitions have for a long time noted their effects upon the public of the countries in which they have been held. While it is only natural that differences have arisen in the course of keen rivalry, these have generally been caused by what Prof. W. M. Sloane of Princeton, N. J., calls "the pernicious passion for nationalism," and which he regards as "the worst single influence on the face of the globe." They have always been of short duration, however, and have never tended to lessen the desire for international sport on the part of the contestants or their nations.

Bringing together peoples of different nations, tongues, ambitions and beliefs, is a difficult problem, especially as there are few things which they all have in common. But no matter how different they may be in other respects, they all have certain forms of play which appeal to the masses. A number of these sports are peculiar to their own people, but practically all of the great nations have some in common, and it is in these, such as association football, row-

ing, lawn tennis, swimming, and track and field sports, that representatives have come together from all parts of the world.

There are now many persons who believe that sports furnish a splendid medium through which to better international relations; but they also realize that, if this is to be accomplished, those having the affairs of sporting activities in charge must see that they are properly conducted. The International Olympic Committee is today the biggest organization in world-sporting activities, and it is expected that at its next meeting, early this summer, much will be accomplished in the way of standardizing the various games and putting them on a higher plane, from which they may do even more toward bettering international relations than they have achieved in the past. It is hardly to be expected that sports alone can accomplish the desired results, but that they can be of great help, when employed along with other means, there is no doubt.

Admittedly as a partial concession to a request by the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Des Moines Register, published at the capital of the State of Iowa, has inaugurated for the present week what it refers to as a segregated crime news test. It explains that, while its policy will be, for the period named, neither to curtail nor diminish the amount of crime news published, it will confine such publication to its inside pages, grouping all items of this nature for the purpose of separating them from the general run of local and telegraphic news.

The concession is an encouraging and significant one, despite the fact that the experiment might have been made more satisfactory and conclusive had it been decided to eliminate all news of crime for a given period. The step, however, is in the right direction, and it is reasonable to expect that the results will be as gratifying to the editor and publishers of the Register as to its readers and the public generally. It should be encouraging to the progressive women who are members of the clubs which have exerted this influence upon so representative a newspaper to be assured that their counsel has been heeded. The matter in which they have displayed so great an interest is one of vital and continuing importance to the public generally.

Many of the sincere defenders of the theory that crime publicity operates as a crime deterrent, have been convinced that the effect is exactly opposite. Too often, in actual experience, has it been shown that suggestion incites to acts of violence. It has seldom been made to appear that the vicious are dissuaded from their course by the gratuitous advertising given to the criminal acts of their fellows.

Probably a week is too short a time in which to prove, to the satisfaction of a newspaper counting room, the success or the apparent failure of the plan. But it is safe to say that the willingness to try the experiment will be commended by many of the paper's readers. It is doubtful if any of them will feel inclined to complain that they have been denied the privilege of enjoying their daily first-page thrills.

It would be interesting to observe the results of a similar experiment tried simultaneously by leading newspapers in all the cities of the United States. Possibly concerted effort on the part of the club women, directed by the national organization, might induce a general experiment along the line being followed in Des Moines. It is by such demonstrations of practical methods of dealing with recognized wrong tendencies that needed reforms are instituted and finally realized. The way to suppress an evil tendency, or to destroy a demoralizing influence, is to put something good in its place. There is plenty of good news to fill all the first pages of all the newspapers.

Editorial Notes

Tragic is a mild word to use as descriptive of a confession—not, doubtless, intended as such—which was tacitly made in the New York World recently in an article entitled, "X-Ray Aids Fight on Tuberculosis." This article was published under a few lines in italics reading: "This is the third of a series of articles describing the effort of science to find a cure for tuberculosis by combing the brains and ability of its ablest men in a general attack on the disease." And this is the "confession":

A few years ago an X-ray photograph of the lung nearly always showed spots, or shadows, which medical men presumed meant tuberculosis. Thousands of persons with spots on their lungs were rushed to sanitariums. Thousands of members of the families of these patients went through anguish—as did the patients themselves. In cases of the poor, homes were broken up and sold to raise money for treatment. There was untold mental and physical havoc.

Now, primarily as a result of the research committee (of the National Tuberculosis Association), science knows that in many cases these shadows were caused by whooping cough, or just bad colds. It wasn't tuberculosis at all, in many cases, and the breaking up of homes and the worry was unnecessary.

Not long since several men, who are engaged in the business of manufacturing locomotives, were riding on a train from somewhere to somewhere, when one of them—it happened to be the president of the locomotive works—suggested that they all agree not to drink anything spirituous for a year. No sooner was the suggestion made than it was acted upon. In commenting on the incident the Villager said: "And how do you suppose it was done? They 'swore off'! They 'signed the pledge'! These are the manners of yesterday! No, these gentlemen drew up a contract not to drink for a year, a legal paper, had it attested and all, and stipulated that a breach of the contract would entail a \$10,000 forfeit." The Villager comments on this incident by urging that it shows that "this is an age of utilitarian purposes. These twentieth-century teetotallers . . . are children of the New Age." Maybe it is furnishing the correct interpretation. But really it makes but little difference. The fact that the occurrence happened is all that is really important.

Segregating the News of Crime

"There Grows a Bonnie Brier Bush"

Curiously enough, the man from whose writings sprang the Kailyard School in the mind of the group who has survived the vicissitudes through which it has passed, and that man is Sir James Mac. Barrie. He has left the school far behind, and just as far the kailyard, for his later works are expressed in classic English and no longer bear the character that inspired a bounteous crop of imitators.

The school had its beginning in the "Auld Licht Idylls" and "The Window in Thrums," both of which gave intimate glimpses into Scottish life and character, accentuating the pathos and humor of the little town of Kilmuir. The success of these sketches prompted budding authors to try the "kailyard" style of writing, and it became the vogue not only in the Scottish tongue but in English also, where the sentiment of the fireside made a strong appeal.

Apart from Barrie, the most notable member of the Kailyard School was perhaps Ian Maclaren. Maclaren published "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" in 1893, about five years after the "Auld Licht Idylls" appeared. It was an immediate success. It had its origin in the old song so familiar to Scotsmen, "There Grows a Bonnie Brier Bush in Our Kailyard," a song of which Dr. John Watson—for Ian Maclaren was but a pen name—was very fond. The title was chosen "because the suggestion of the book is that in every garden, however small and humble, you may have a flower. . . . This is the whole idea of my writing, to show the rose in places where many people look only for cabbagees."

Although born in Essex, he constantly displayed the strong vein of romance and melancholy of the Highlander. His school days were spent in Perth, and he made frequent excursions to Craigie Knowes and "Woody Island." Kilmuir Hill was a welcome sight to him, as it is to all who visit the Fair City. Who can forget the panorama seen from the crest of the hill—the Tay threading its silver course through the fertile Carse of Gowie and the shores of Fife wooded and green—or the view from the banks of the river of the fir-clad brow of the precipitous rocks, with the crumbling ruins of an old castle standing through centuries against the onslaught of wind and weather?

Maclaren knew the South Inch as a man knows the scenes of his childhood, for there he played games as a boy. And he knew the North Inch, that extensive playground carpeted with grass and enlivened by the swimming waters of the river over which rowboats ply in summer and salmon leap in the sun. He knew the cattle market, to which farmers come from all directions, for Perth is noted for its sales of pedigree stock; and he undoubtedly heard the auctioneer keep the ring of dealers in good humor while disposing of sheep and cattle in lots of varied size.

Walks and drives into the surrounding country gave Maclaren material for his books. He trudged through the sparsely settled valleys of Glenisla, difficult of access before the motorcar opened up the country, and climbed knee-deep in heather to the summit of Mount Blair, from which the wild grandeur of the Highlands can be seen at its best.

It has been said that Muirtown, which he frequently mentions, is none other than Perth; and to no better city, situated as it is at the base of the Grampians, and Scotland's proudest range—with its enchanting retreats and diversified scenery, could he have looked for inspiration.

Still another eminent member of the Kailyard School was S. R. Crockett. He was a minister by profession,

but abandoned the ministry to devote his time to writing. His first successful venture, "The Stickit Minister," contained intimate sketches in the Scottish dialect and delightful pages of description about his native Galloway.

He worshipped at the shrine of Robert Louis Stevenson, and dedicated his first book to his countryman. Yet he showed a closer literary kinship to Barrie in delineating the character and presenting the customs, in more or less idealized form, of his native shire. He was a patriot, a conservative patriot, one might say, and his "Raiderland" shows that his patriotism was confined within narrow limits. Yet his tastes were catholic and his love for his neighbor boundless.

Crockett, like Ian Maclaren, came in on the crest of the Thrums vogue, and shared the popularity which it brought to Scottish literature. Had the idylls of Barrie succeeded rather than preceded the tales of these men it is difficult to say what might have been the course of their history.

Barrie found a publisher for his first book only after many disappointments. Scottish literature was a venture, and no one seemed willing to take the risk that the idylls involved. Hence they were rejected, time after time.

In "Margaret Ogilvy" Barrie tells the story of his early struggles, his persistent efforts, and his eventual success. In discussing his efforts to place his first book he remarks that no well-known magazine would print an article or story about the poor of his native land, and he says, "the publishers, Scotch and English, refused to accept the book as a gift. I was willing to present it to them, but they would have it in no guise there seemed to be a blight on everything that was Scotch."

At last a publisher was found. "He was an editor, and had as large a part in making me a writer of books as the other (his mother) in determining what the books should be about."

Yet the idylls signaled the beginning of a career that was to carry their author to the highest pinnacle of his profession. They revived interest in "the simple annals of the poor" and started a vogue in Scottish character sketches which made ink flow in every direction and brought to the surface a host of writers, of varying degrees of talent, which W. E. Henley dubbed the Kailyard School.

The kailyard is now forsaken and the school deserted. Thrums, which is acknowledged to have been the foundation stone of the structure, rests upon its laurels, and he who conceived the idea of designating the shuttle-clicking town of Kilmuir by the name given to the end of a weaver's thread was just as much surprised to find a world-wide thirst for the intimate tales of folk as folk as were the readers to whom he addressed those tales.

Barrie bade farewell to the Kailyard School and settled in London as a playwright. His versatility in literature is almost beyond compare, for he is just as much at home in the circles of society as in the abodes of the wisdom of the sage. Before he entered the field of drama he made the daring statement that there never was a better opportunity for playwrighting—that the plums were there for the picking—and later he proved his contention by producing plays which have made him rich three at a time in the playhouses of a great city.

Such renown have the works of Barrie, Maclaren and Crockett gained, not to mention the names of lesser lights in the Kailyard School, that it is no longer necessary to talk of bribing an editor with a box of shortbread to open magazine pages, to things Scottish.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, April 7
General Nollet has deposited a plan for the reorganization of the French Army, which is eagerly awaited. It provides for a reduction of military service, which is now eighteen months, accompanied by increased rapidity of mobilization. The recruits are first trained in instructional units, afterward in maneuver units, which will also discharge such peace duties as guarding the Rhine. The entire system has been drastically overhauled. When the whole plan is revealed it will be seen that an attempt is being made to provide for an appropriate distribution of the necessary tasks in time of war over all the members of the community.

The horse is vanishing, not only from the congested Paris streets but even from the Bois de Boulogne. It is not surprising that few people look with a kindly eye upon the old facade with their picturesque coaches plying for hire on the boulevards. It would indeed be somewhat absurd in ordinary circumstances to take a horse-driven vehicle when the streets are filled with automobile taxicabs. But if one wanted to take a drive in the Bois de Boulogne it was preferable to hire a fiacre. Gradually, however, the horse vehicles are disappearing, and now it is to be observed that even the riders in the Bois are becoming fewer and fewer.

Another feature of Paris life is also vanishing—the itinerant singer, whose place is being taken by wireless concerts. Before the war, and even in the years immediately following it, Paris was enlivened by many of these musical strains: almost every courtyard was, at some part of the day, converted into a concert hall. Often the singing was of some quality, and in any case the singer, breaking the daily monotonous round, was welcomed and rewarded with copper throws from every window. There were also extremely creditable performers on various instruments who made a fair living. But now these musicians are rare. Landlords and concierges are not as indulgent as they used to be, and with concerts radiocast from the Tour Eiffel and from other points, the Parisian who stays at home is well supplied with music.

The Pont Neuf, which, in spite of its name, is one of the oldest of the bridges in Paris, is to be beautified. The bridge itself is already one of the most attractive of those which span the Seine, but the streets at either end are undoubtedly ugly. Particularly on the south side, old houses have been demolished, and there are heaps of rubbish and the bare ends of buildings which constitute an offense to the sight. Always intent upon the artistic development of the city, the authorities are now proceeding with plans to lay out these vacant spaces as gardens. It is also hoped to widen the narrow Rue Dauphine. On the northern side, the open space about the Quai du Louvre is to be enlarged. Presently, it is hoped, the old Pont Neuf will be set off to much greater advantage.

The precise character of the book which M. Clemenceau has just finished is not disclosed. He has told some that it was a long philosophical work, but others declare that they understand that, although the tone is elevated, the volumes are really a record of M. Clemenceau's own life. It is curious that he should have insisted that the three volumes of 500 pages each, which his book will make, must not be published until ten years after a date which is unfixed, but which is likely to be remote. What is certain is, that M. Clemenceau has put into the work the best that is in him. It is the fruit of many years of meditation and of activity.

It is on the P. L. M. (Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée) line that the most powerful locomotive in Europe is now operating. It is a formidable monster of 2500 horsepower. It weighs eighty tons and is 16½ meters long. Its boiler has five square meters of surface.

More and more is the system of open-air exhibitions of pictures catching on. Among the numerous invitations recently issued to visit exhibitions of artists' work in Paris there is one which is original in that it does not mention any known art gallery, but reads as follows: "The painter . . . asks you to visit his stand at the outdoor exhibition which will be held Place Constantin Pecqueur on Saturday next and on Sunday. Near the station-Lamareck on the Nord-Sud: omnibus La Vilette-Opéra." The invitation is decorated by the silhouette of the painter. The most sumptuous and costly art gallery could not have announced more attractively to persons interested in the arts an exhibition than has this artist, who is among those who have resolved to dispense with the intermediary of professional dealers.

The cost of living in Paris has again risen and is more than five times that of the prewar figures, according to the statistics compiled by the Government service.

These statistics apply to forty-five commodities. Taking the index number for July, 1914, as 100, the number for last December is 518, and for January of this year 525. The Government is perpetually upward, and the efforts of the Government to redeem its electoral promises in this respect seem doomed to failure.

Even in the venerable precincts of Notre Dame loud-speakers have been introduced, and the big trumpet-like appliances strike an incongruous note against the gigantic Gothic pillars. That they are necessary can hardly be denied, for the Paris cathedral can contain no fewer than 20,000 persons. Loudspeakers are now being employed everywhere. They were recently placed in the Institut on the occasion of the reception of Maitre Henri Robert, the most distinguished of the French advocates, and whenever politicians deliver speeches the loud-speakers are in evidence.

At the Grenoble Electric Power Exposition, which is shortly to be held, the American Chamber of Commerce in France is to play a prominent part. A special meeting of directors has just been held, at which it was announced that Chester Lloyd Jones, the commercial attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, has been appointed the United States official representative at Grenoble. Thus there is official sanction, and the local chamber, which has taken upon itself the financial responsibility, is circulating a memorandum to persuade them to be represented as fully as possible at Grenoble.

The aggregate of American teachers and students visiting Europe during the summer will be larger than ever, according to the information available here. A number of tours are being organized, each of which will cover sixty-seven days. They are at exceptionally low rates. Some of the parties will go to the universities of Munich and of Grenoble to take special courses; others will visit the universities at Heidelberg, Prague, Vienna, Oxford and Cambridge. Geological students will be taken through the Valley of the Rhone to the Swiss mountains, and along the coasts of England and Holland. Those interested in architecture will tour southern France, Italy and the isles of Greece. Literary and artistic subjects will be studied. Nor will industrial conditions and economic conditions be forgotten. There is, of course, no compulsion to take the educational courses, and those who do not wish to do so will participate in a general sight-seeing tour.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the return of unsolicited material. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Ebb and Tide of Mass Movement

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Of course, there is only one truth about anything, and if we poor mortals could see it as God sees it, there would be no controversies. Nothing so proves our finite limitations and the need of tolerance toward each other as the way in which we disagree about politics, religion, and everything else. Not only do we disagree among ourselves, but we seem unable to agree long with ourselves. To illustrate: During the World War, Lodge, Roosevelt, Harding, Coolidge, Moses, Knox and about everybody were agreed that when the war was over there should be a League of Nations to safeguard the world against another such catastrophe. Accordingly, a League was organized, to which fifty-four nations have subscribed, but then America, which had been foremost in advocacy of a league, turned about, invoked Washington's "Farewell Address" against foreign entanglements, and refused to co-operate.

Again, not so long ago, Roosevelt, Lodge, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, two congresses overwhelmingly, and all political parties were for national regulation of the employment of children in industry. Overnight, figuratively speaking, and for some cause about which men may dispute, but the truth of which is recorded somewhere beyond human ken, the Nation reversed itself, and so overwhelmingly that the former champions of national regulation became almost ashamed to be identified with the handful of still loyal supporters.

The psychology of such mass movements and counter-movements is an interesting study. We do not like to think that such landlides first one way and then the other, are the result of instability of mind and character, for, if so, we should despair of the Republic. We prefer to believe that, like the ebb and flow of the tide, these great movements and counter-movements which seem so irreconcilable and contradictory, serve some great purpose, and that in the end the Republic will be stronger and more enduring because of them. Time will tell.

JAMES W. REMICK.
Concord, N. H.